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Austria 6 S. | Libya 9 Piast.
Belgium 10 B.F. | Luxembourg 10 L.Fr.
Denmark 1.25 D.Kr. | Morocco 1.20 Dh.
France 1.00 Fr. | Netherlands 0.85 Flor.
Germany 0.90 D.M. | Nigeria 2/6
Great Britain 1/6 | Norway 1.75 N.Kr.
Greece 8 Drs. | Portugal 6 Esc.
India Rs. 2.25 | Spain 15 Ptas.
Iran 20 Rials | Sweden 1.50 S.Kr.
Ireland 1/9 | Switzerland 1.00 S.Fr.
Italy 130 Lire | Turkey 2.50 T.L.
Israel I.£1.00 | U.S. Military $0.15
Lebanon 75 P. | Yugoslavia 3.00 D.

DAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Mostly fair. 64 48 (18-9). Tomorrow little change. day's temp. 59-45 (15-7). LONDON: Generally sunny. Temp. 56-50 (13-10). Tomorrow change. Yesterday's temp. 56-52 (13-11). NICE: Slight. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 68-36. NEW YORK: Occasional showers. Temp. 66-14. Yesterday's temp. 72-55 (22-13).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Nixon Orders GIs Into Cambodia

Invasion Began 2 Hours Before President Spoke

Doesn't Mention Pilots

Russia Denies Israel Charges on Mideast

By Anthony Astrachan

OSCOW, May 1 (WP).—Pravda y accused Israel of making iberate false assertions" about Soviet role in the Middle East. Middle East expert Igor Belayev ed the false assertions "ground- " but did not reveal them to iet readers.

he Soviet press has not printed ell claims that Soviet pilots are ng operational missions in the jets that Russia has sup- d Egypt. The U.S. government s it has independent evidence t this is true.

or has the Soviet press carried s of the supply of Soviet SAM-2 missiles to Egypt, or of the more than 1,000 Soviet troops accompanying them.

[At the United Nations yesterday Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob Malik denied that Soviet pilots are flying combat missions from Egypt against Israel, Reuters reported.

[A UN spokesman said Mr. Malik denied the published reports during a meeting with Secretary-General U Thant. Mr. Thant said Wednesday, when the reports were circulated, that as long as parties in the Mideast did not implement UN resolutions, the situation would continue to deteriorate and foreign involvement would become inevitable.

[The comment drew a sharp rejoinder from Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoah, who implied that Mr. Thant is acquiescing to Mideast foreign intervention. Mr. Tekoah said the UN is evidently unable to view the situation objectively and contribute to a solution.]

Pravda Retort to Eban

Mr. Belayev did go further than the "We-have-no-information" stance that has been the previous official response to questions about the Israeli claims.

His commentary was directed at a Wednesday speech by Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban in Jerusalem. He accused Mr. Eban of trying to shift blame for rising tensions in the Middle East to the Soviets as a trick to get more U.S. Phantom and Skyhawk jets.

What the Russians are really doing, Mr. Belayev said, is insisting on a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, starting with Israeli withdrawal from territories occupied during the June, 1967, war.

U.S. Continues Study of Soviet Role in Egypt

WASHINGTON, May 1 UPI).—President Nixon's ad- isers have not yet completed an immediate and full" evalua- ion of reports that Soviet ilots are flying in defense of Egypt, the White House said esterday.

Pon Ziegler, presidential ress secretary, said that he as unable to report whether he United States has discuss- d the Middle East develop- ents with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Ziegler told newsmen hat he was unable to indicate hen the evaluation of the Is- aeli intelligence reports that oviet pilots are flying combat ormations over central Egypt ould be completed.

Nasser Defends Russian Aid, Reaffirms He'll Hit Civilians

CAIRO, May 1 (UPI).—Egyptian esident Gamal Abdel Nasser to- ght defended Soviet assistance Egypt's conflict with Israel and affirmed his intention to retali- e against civilian targets when cessary.

He told a May Day rally of 30,000 rkers: "If it was not for the viet support after the June war raeli Defense Minister Moshe) yan and (Premier Golda) Meir uld have been sitting here now Cairo."

Mr. Nasser did not refer specifically to Israeli reports that Soviet pilots were flying warplanes operationally for Egypt, but he said:

"During the last two weeks, there has been a change. We started taking the initiative unlike in the past when the Israeli Army took the initiative.

"Two days ago, Israel made a serious charge against the Soviet Union and the colonialist press started repeating it.

"They say the Russians are helping us. Russian assistance to Egypt is no secret and is not new. It is the assistance of a friend to a friend. The Egyptian people are appreciative and the assistance has no strings.

"They (the Israelis) say it is a crime that the Soviet Union helps protect our sky, a crime to stop Israel bombarding Cairo.

"I have said in the past when they hit civilians we will hit civilians and I still adhere to those words and will not take them back. But when we start this we *must be certain we are not acting* on our emotions and we should be able to guarantee continuity."

Mr. Nasser was greeted at the rally by enthusiastic shouting.

"We are all your soldiers, Gamal! We are behind you, Gamal! We sacrifice for you, Nasser our blood and souls," the crowd shouted.

Mr. Nasser said rockets and napalm was what the enemy represented and what those behind him represented.

He said: "Nothing reflects more the reality of what we fight for as this place (the Abu Zabal factory area where the rally was held.)"

"On the 12th of February, American Phantoms given to Israel shelled this place with rockets and napalm and time bombs and destroyed it in moments. Eighty-eight persons died and 150 were wounded. Time bombs given by the United States to Israel were used as a trap for rescuers."

Mr. Nasser continued: "Israel would not have been able to achieve what it has without the unconditional aid of the United States."

He charged, "America has never wanted the rights of the Palestinian people to be fulfilled."

"Does Israel really want peace? As it talks, it cheats the whole world," the Egyptian president said.

Short Circuit Suspected in Apollo Mishap

HOUSTON, May 1 (UPI).—A ort circuit in an oxygen tank obably caused a fire that made e tank explode 205,000 miles in ace and forced the Apollo-13 ronauts to abandon their moon nding plans, the deputy chief of space agency said today.

The explosion forced astronauts mes A. Lovell jr., Fred W. Haise and John L. Swigert jr. to make harrowing 87-hour trip back to th last month.

George Low, the deputy space ency chief, reported to newsmen t the official board of inquiry the mishap had isolated the oblem aboard the Apollo as al- st certainly a short circuit.

From what I heard today and m what I've been told viously, I'm quite confident we t be able to bound the problem, t we will be able to determine limits and that we will find cor- tive action that will encompass possibilities," Mr. Low said.

f the short circuit and combus- theory proves true, it will be second time these events have ck the Apollo program. A rt circuit in the Apollo-1 com- nd ship on a launch pad at e Kennedy sparked a fire in pure oxygen environment of cabin Jan. 27, 1967, killing ee astronauts.

Mr. Low said many changes are ng discussed to prevent explo- s on future moon flights and make the Apollo spacecraft

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 5)

5,000 GIs In Massive Swift Drive

By Terence Smith

LANDING ZONE X-RAY, Cambodia, May 1 (NYT).—A huge allied task force including 5,000 American infantrymen swept into Cambodia today and formed an arc around the suspected headquarters of the Vietnamese Communist forces.

The sky over this forward command post three miles inside Cambodia was filled with helicopters as American and South Vietnamese troops were deployed.

[The drive began at 2400 GMT Thursday, two hours before President Nixon announced it in Washington, the Associated Press reported from Saigon.]

Three battalions of South Vietnamese airborne troops—nearly 2,000 men—were ferried by helicopter to positions north of the target area and immediately began to sweep southwards. Perhaps twice as many Americans drove north from the Vietnamese border atop tanks and armored personnel carriers in an effort to trap the Communist command element, known as COSVN, the Central Office for South Vietnam.

Neither the Americans nor the South Vietnamese met any substantial resistance during the first day of the operation, raising doubts about whether the enemy had slipped away—as he has so often in the past—in advance of the attacking force.

"In a Bag"

"We think we have them in a bag," Maj. Gen. Elby B. Roberts, the commander of the U.S. 1st Air Cavalry Division, told reporters this afternoon. "In a day or two we'll reach inside the bag and see what we have. We can't be sure."

Reliable sources said the headquarters was thought to be situated in a bamboo forest in the Fishhook area, about five miles inside Cambodia.

COSVN is described as the control center for all Communist military operations in the southern part of Vietnam. It is thought to be a sizable jungle headquarters, but mobile for security purposes.

Intelligence sources in South Vietnam say COSVN includes a jungle-hospital, sleeping and working quarters for the top commanders and a sophisticated communications network. It is reportedly protected by a regiment-size security force (about 5,000 men).

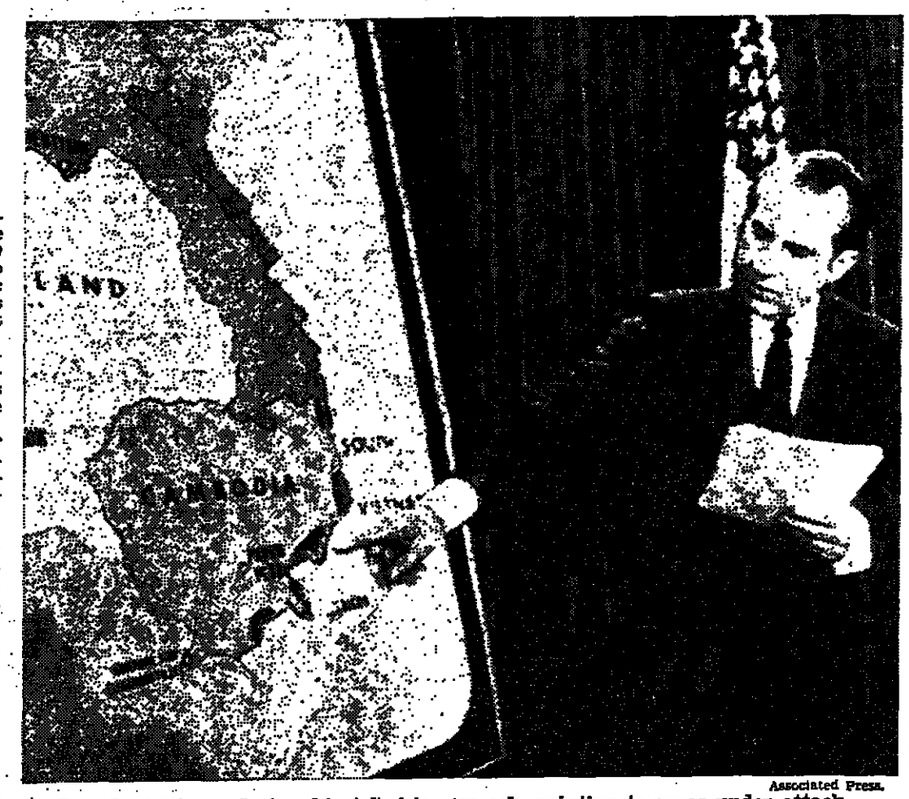
The operation launched today is the largest allied effort in Vietnam in two years. In all, it involves probably 10,000 men, at least half of whom are Americans, and hundreds of helicopters, airplanes, tanks and armored vehicles.

A total of 82 heavy artillery pieces has been positioned along and across the border. Gen. Roberts said it was the greatest massing of artillery he had seen in one area since World War II.

The task force includes three brigades of American and South Vietnamese mechanized infantry plus the U.S. 11th Cavalry Regiment. In all, some 12 maneuver battalions are involved, plus support elements.

Informed military sources said that the orders to plan for an invasion into the Fishhook area of Cambodia were first received by the 1st Air Cavalry Division on April 24. The plans were completed by April 27, and two days later the division was instructed to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Associated Press.

President Nixon, during his television speech, pointing to areas under attack.

Protest of Military Action Considered

Cambodia Says It Was Not Consulted by U.S.

By Henry Kamm

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, May 1 (NYT).—Premier Lon Nol said today that Cambodia had not been consulted in advance about the U.S. and South Vietnamese military operations on its territory.

The premier said Cambodia was considering whether to lodge a protest. He said the joint operation by American and South Vietnamese troops against Viet Cong headquarters in the region of Memot in Cambodia, announced last night by President Nixon, was a violation of Cambodian territorial integrity, but noted that the President's speech emphasized the concern of the United States for Cambodia's neutrality.

The premier, interviewed in his living room shortly after the American chargé d'affaires, Lloyd M. Rives, had brought him the first word of Mr. Nixon's speech, said that both the United States and South Vietnam and the Vietnamese Communists had violated Cambodia's frontiers over the years but that the Viet Cong were "the first cause."

The premier, wearing the uniform of a lieutenant general, added that what the Americans had done was "a little like the Viet Cong," but he laughed as he said it.

Aides Enthusiastic

The general did not criticize the American action but withheld all expressions of approval and indicated that his preference would have been for the extensive arms aid that Mr. Nixon said could not have been effectively utilized by the Cambodian forces. He said: "We would like our friends to give us the arms to do the operation ourselves."

Members of the general's entourage showed undisguised enthusiasm at the intervention by American troops.

"I approve with applause," one official said clasping his hands.

Mr. Rives arrived at the premier's residence less than an hour after Mr. Nixon had ended his address, which was heard here over the Armed Forces Radio from Saigon. He brought with him an English advance summary of the text of the speech, which he translated for Gen. Nol.

No one on the premier's staff had listened to the speech, which could be heard on any radio set here.

Authoritative Cambodian sources confirmed that neither the premier nor any other Cambodian had been told in advance of the use of American troops, although the Cambodian leadership had been told in advance of the South Vietnamese operation, with American aerial and logistics support, that was launched in the Parrot's Beak section Wednesday.

The impression is growing that the United States, in view of the weakness of Cambodia's armed forces and possibly out of concern for maintaining Cambodia's claim to an eventual return to neutrality, is acting entirely independently in mounting major attacks on Cambodian soil against the Vietnamese Communist invaders.

Asked whether he envisaged the creation of a joint command of Americans, South Vietnamese and Cambodians, Premier Nol replied: "I don't think so."

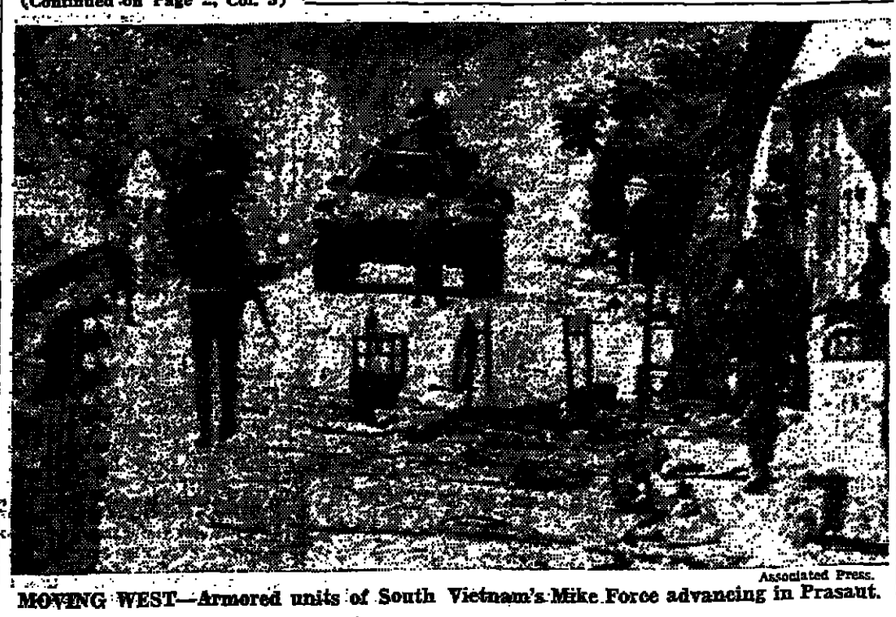
The premier said the government would have to study the question of whether the American intervention will have the effect of driving the invading Communists even deeper into Cambodian territory. He added that Communist penetration was sufficiently deep now to have posed a threat to Phnom Penh in recent days.

He said that Cambodia remained ready to negotiate with North Vietnam and the Viet Cong, but said that the stepped-up aggression of recent weeks had added a new element to any possible negotiations. This is the matter of damage to Cambodian property, such as houses and bridges, caused by the invaders.

The premier said any settlement would have to include compensation. "They can't leave the bill unpaid," he said.

While the premier carefully avoided condemnation of the American and South Vietnamese actions and declined to commit himself to lodging a formal protest, Information Minister Trinh Hoanh told other newsmen that Cambodia would energetically protest.

This was viewed here as another indication of the unpreparedness of the Cambodian leadership for the American intervention. It was more than four hours after the President finished speaking before Mr. Rives delivered a copy of the address to the Foreign Ministry.



Associated Press.

MOVING WEST—Armored units of South Vietnam's Mike Force advancing in Prasaut.

Moves to 'Clean Out' Enemy Sanctuaries

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, May 1 (WP).—President Nixon told the American people last night that he had ordered attacks by American ground forces, operating with the South Vietnamese, to "clean out" the major enemy sanctuaries in Cambodia.

In a somber television report, only ten days after announcing the fourth phase of his troop withdrawal program, Mr. Nixon said that a combined U.S.-South Vietnamese operation began last night aimed at destroying Communist headquarters in Cambodia.

The key area, called the Fishhook, is north of the Parrot's Beak area that South Vietnamese forces, with U.S. advisers, entered on Wednesday.

The President said that once enemy forces are driven out of the sanctuaries and their supplies destroyed, American forces will be withdrawn from Cambodian territory.

White House officials did not contend that the Cambodian government had invited the American and South Vietnamese troops to cross its borders. Asked under what authority U.S. soldiers moved into Cambodia, an official told newsmen at a White House background briefing that the President had acted as commander in chief to protect the security of American forces in Vietnam. The official declined to say how many troops are involved in the new operation, but he said several thousand American ground troops are committed and they probably outnumber the South Vietnamese with them.

The official said that the Fishhook operation would be completed in six weeks to two months. Intelligence sources believe that the major part of Communist operations in South Vietnam is directed from underground headquarters in the Fishhook.

'Not an Invasion'

The President turned down as impractical Cambodia's appeal for "massive" military supplies. But he promised to send small arms and other equipment. The White House official said that American advisers would not accompany the arms shipments.

The President was told at a briefing today in the Pentagon that the operation in Cambodia was going "exceedingly well" in its first hours and that casualties were very light. After meeting defense officials, the President said: "It's just the beginning of the operation, but it's going ahead on schedule. I've had a very good briefing and we also discussed plans for future action."

White House officials said the new campaign was not designed to humiliate Hanoi's leaders and it is hoped that after their initial anger, it will prompt them to negotiate an end to the war.

Referring to the new border crossings, Mr. Nixon said, "This is not an invasion of Cambodia" but an attack on areas completely occupied by Communist forces.

In an apparent allusion to future and as yet unannounced operations in the Cambodia-South Vietnam border region, Mr. Nixon declared that it was best "to go to the heart of the trouble" by attacking the sanctuary areas.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Nixon Assails Protesters On Campus

WA INGTON, May 1 (AP).—President Nixon went to the Defense Department today for a briefing on the military situation in Cambodia. He took the occasion to criticize student demonstrators on American campuses, but at the same time students across the c ntry began demonstrating against the President's latest action in Indochina.

The White House said the President decided on the trip shortly after he arrived in his office at 7:30 a.m., about ten hours after he disclosed the Cambodian operation in a nationwide radio-television speech.

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and others briefed the President in the command center, once known as the war room.

The President, accompanied by Mr. Laird, gave no assessment on the new offensive in Cambodia, reporting only that he had received a "very good briefing."

The President was asked by reporters whether he thinks the American public backs his decision to enter Cambodia.

"I know I did what I believe was right," he said.

What really matters, the President said, "is if it turns out all right."

When he arrived at the Pentagon at about 8:45 a.m., Mr. Nixon praised Americans fighting in Vietnam in contrast to students demonstrating on U.S. campuses.

The comments came as he talked

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

As Criticism Grows in Congress

Fulbright's Committee Asks to See Nixon

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today unanimously requested a meeting with President Nixon to discuss his decision to order U.S. forces to invade Cambodia.

The request, the first of its kind in more than 50 years, came against a background of widespread criticism of the order which sent 8,000 American combat troops, backed by air strikes and armor, 20 miles into Cambodia to wipe out Communist supply and rest areas.

A statement by Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Senate Democratic leader, summed up most of the criticism.

He said that the action put a settlement "beyond the scope of the Paris negotiators. It may well lengthen the conflict, widen it into an Indochinese war, increase the costs by billions" and the casualties by thousands.

The committee asked for the meeting in a letter which was not made public. But Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., committee chairman, said that, "on a matter of such importance," a top-level conference at the President's "earliest convenience" was justified.

"We believe we have a constitutional responsibility to participate in these grave decisions," Sen. Fulbright added.

President Nixon has agreed to discuss the Cambodian crisis with key congressional committees on Tuesday.

Earlier, the Arkansas Democrat had described the action as a "major expansion of the war."

However, the criticism of the move did not come from Democrats alone. Instead, it was wide-ranging and bipartisan in nature.

Sen. Mark Hatfield, R., Ore., along with Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., introduced an amendment to a defense authorization bill that would cut off American funds for Southeast Asia for any purpose other than withdrawing American forces.

Sen. Hatfield last night called the move "unbelievable." Sen. Charles Goodell, R., N.Y., said that it was "ghastly" and Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., called for congressional action to prevent widening of the war.

Sen. Edward Brooke, R., Mass., said: "I deplore the fact that such action has been taken." Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., said that he was against the move because "it presented too many possibilities of escalation of the war..."

Aiken Sees Error

Sen. George D. Aiken, R., Vt., the dean of Senate Republicans, called the action "a mistake" and Sen. Robert Dole, R., Kan., a Nixon supporter, warned of adverse public reaction. He said: "I can't see anything but increased casualties."

Rep. John B. Anderson, R., Ill., the third ranking House GOP leader, said that he was "gravely apprehensive about the impact on the American people."

However, there was some solid support for the President's action from both parties.

Sen. Jack Miller, R., Iowa, said that the decision "should have been made five years ago."

Sen. Spessard L. Holland, D., Fla., endorsed the move as did House Republican leader Gerald R. Ford of Michigan and Sen. Robert P. Griffin, R., Mich.

Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., said today that he would have taken a stronger line on Cambodia than President Nixon. "I would give them [the Communists] 15 days to make peace or make Hai-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Callers Favor Nixon Stand, 6-1

WASHINGTON, May 1 (NYT).—The White House press secretary, Ron Ziegler, said last night that the telephone response to the President's address on Cambodia seemed to be running 6 to 1 in the President's favor.

Mr. Ziegler, who came to the White House press room about an hour after Mr. Nixon finished speaking, said that he had been told by the White House switchboard chief, Beverly Cole, that the board "lit up solidly" as soon as the President finished.

Seek Guerrilla Headquarters

Nixon Seeks a Quicker Peace By Breaking Red Supply Line

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, May 1 (WP).—President Nixon has made the command decision to commit thousands of Americans to break the Communist supply line in Cambodia in hopes this will end the Vietnam war sooner.

The earlier Parrot's Beak assault, involving only about 100 Americans, was just the opening of a new offensive on Cambodian territory.

For the next several weeks, American troops will be in combat in Cambodia in an area north of the Parrot's Beak near the Cambodian town of Memot. Called the Fish Hook, this new combat zone was described by the White House sources last night as headquarters for top North Vietnamese and Viet Cong commanders.

2 Central Offices

The two separate headquarters are called COSVN-1 and COSVN-2, standing for Central Office South Vietnam.

The prime target for the Americans and South Vietnamese moving against these border sanctuaries is the stock of war supplies, not Communist troops. The troops are expected to fade into the jungle under the pressure of heavy bombing.

The assault against the Fish Hook is expected to last no more than two months, according to the White House.

The penetration into Cambodia was at least 20 miles into rubber plantation country west of Memot and about 55 miles northwest of Saigon.

The highly mobile U.S. Army 1st Air Cavalry Division almost certainly was involved in the campaign, although administration officials declined to identify units.

The "Air Cav" consists of more than 18,000 men and about 450 helicopters. A standard tactic is to fly ahead of retreating enemy troops to cut them off by landing blocking troops on the ground.

If enemy troops along the Fish Hook escape the Air Cav, American and South Vietnamese troops will concentrate on capturing stocks of weapons and rice and breaking underground facilities that are believed to house enemy command centers.

The North Vietnamese are believed to have a complex of tunnels, ammunition dumps, meeting rooms and a hospital in the Fish Hook area. American B-52s hit those areas last night. This was believed to be the first raid by the giant bombers in Cambodia.

While the South Vietnamese who went into the Parrot's Beak far outnumbered the American advisers who went with them, the majority of ground forces for the Fish Hook campaign are U.S. troops.

The White House said last night that the Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN) could not spare all the troops needed for the operation.

Airborne Units on Border

ARVN airborne units are stationed along the Cambodian border near the Fish Hook, backed by the ARVN 25th and 5th Divisions. South Vietnamese troops most likely were drawn from those forces.

White House officials said last night that unless Mr. Nixon embarked on these new operations, the North Vietnamese would have linked their presently separate supply sanctuaries along the Cambodian border.

There has been evidence in recent weeks that this was the intent of the North Vietnamese, the White House said.

Military commanders feared the North Vietnamese would open up a supply route from the sea, at a spot near the Cambodian port of Sihanoukville (now known by its original name of Kompong Son) northward along the South Vietnamese border.

Such a long string of bases for supplies, troop training and hospitalization would present a threat to the Vietnamization program in South Vietnam and to the Cambodian government in Phnom Penh, officials said.

The White House said the supply line was as vital to the enemy in the south of Vietnam as the Ho Chi Minh Trail is to operations farther north.

Significantly, Mr. Nixon elected first to clean out the area with ground troops rather than try to stop the flow of supplies with the type of intensive bombing launched against the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

The B-52 strike near Memot in Cambodia indicated he will try both ground forces and bombing to neutralize the area before the rains start six to eight weeks from now.

No Time Limit Reported

PHNOM PENH, May 1 (NYT).—Authoritative Cambodian sources said yesterday that the joint U.S.-South Vietnamese military operation in the Parrot's Beak has no time limit on it.

Cambodia had given its consent to let the allied forces operate on its territory until the mission is completed, the sources said.

No Cambodian forces were reported to be directly engaged in the mission. The sources said that in the last few days Cambodian forces had been concentrated in the provincial capital of Svay Rieng, where they are performing a blocking mission for the sweep.

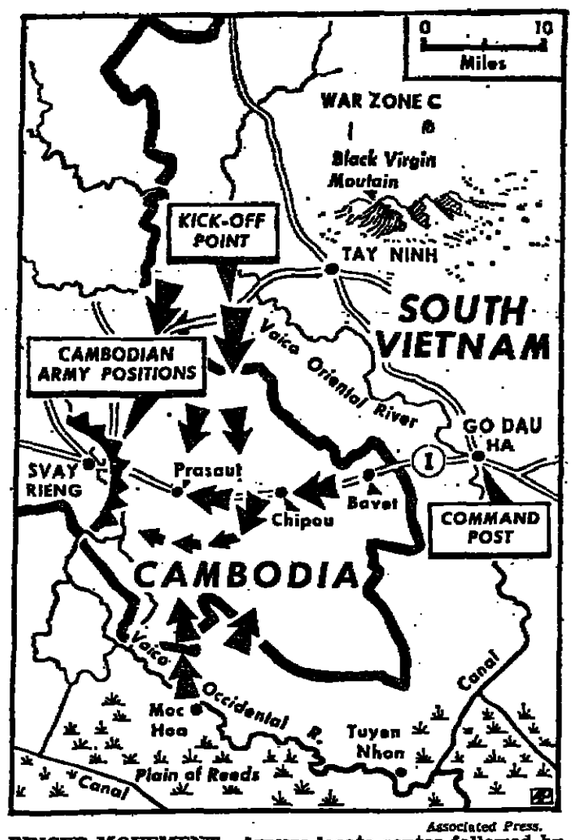
The arms that are the principal target of the operation are stocked in depots that have existed on Cambodian territory for several years. The locations of the depots are believed to be known to Cambodian authorities because they were created with Cambodian consent in the days of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, deposed chief of state.

The arms and ammunitions arrived in the port of Kompong Som and were transported through Cambodia by a trucking concern operated in Phnom Penh by the Viet Cong. Then they were turned over to the Viet Cong in their sanctuary on Cambodian territory.

The news of the Parrot's Beak operations has been the only subject to give cheer to the Cambodian leadership in the face of a constantly deteriorating military situation. High sources concede that the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong show no inclination of halting their advance, which, particularly in the region north of the Parrot's Beak, is proceeding almost unopposed.

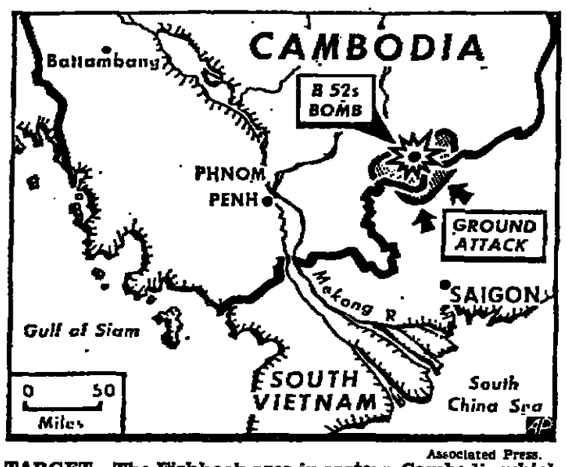
The sources reported that the fall of the plantation town of Memot on Tuesday was the occasion of a summary public execution by the invaders of at least six high local officials, including the district chief and army officers. Twenty government officials and employees were reported to have been arrested. The fate of the others is not known.

High military sources said there was still no news of the two battalions, totaling perhaps as many as 1,000 men, who were cut off with the fall of Memot.



Associated Press.

PINCER MOVEMENT—Arrows locate routes followed by South Vietnamese task forces in the Cambodian Parrot's Beak seeking to eliminate Viet Cong strongholds *and to link up with Cambodian forces in Svay Rieng.*



Associated Press.

TARGET—The Fishhook area in eastern Cambodia which was put under attack by U.S. air and ground forces.

Senate Panel Asks Meeting With Nixon

(Continued from Page 1)

phong harbor a mud puddle," he said.

Rep. Ford said that the President's action was "courageous." Mr. Nixon was also supported by AFL-CIO president George Meany, who said that the President acted with "courage and conviction" and by the national commander of the American Legion.

Sen. Marlow Cook, R., Ky., said that he supported the U.S. invasion because "destroying the sanctuaries in Cambodia is essential to the continuing success of the Vietnamization program."

The Senate GOP leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, called on Americans to withhold "their emotional fire and to trust the President, who alone has all the facts."

The Republican National Committee chairman, Rogers C.B. Morton, said that he believed the American people would support the President's action, but Rep. Donald J. Riegle, R., Mich., expressed a diametrically opposed view. "I think the great silent majority isn't going to be too happy with this one."

The Democratic national chairman, Lawrence F. O'Brien, also expected adverse public reaction, saying: "These next few weeks will be one of the greatest tests our democracy has ever known."

He said that "we must use all legal means to stop his [Mr. Nixon's] new and unwarranted course of action in Cambodia."

Former Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey said: "This is a sad day for America."

Hughes Shocked

Sen. Harold E. Hughes, D., Iowa, was "shocked and saddened." "We have come so far and learned so little," he said.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., said that President Nixon "has fallen prey to the same illusions that drove another from office—victory in Southeast Asia."

"Men will pay for this step with their lives," he said. "We at home will see the harvest in disruption, dissent and turmoil."

Sen. William D. Proxmire, D., Wis., called it a "tragic mistake" as did Sen. Fred Harris, D., Okla.; Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, D., Hawaii, and Rep. Charles W. Wiralen, R., Ohio.

Sen. Edmund Muskie, D., Maine, said that he was "terribly disturbed" by the move and Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, said: "We have widened the front in such a way that this has become a war without end."

Immediately after the President spoke last night, Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew predicted that the decision to send troops into Cambodia would evoke a new wave of dissent in America.

GIs Push Into Cambodia; No Significant Resistance

(Continued from Page 1)

execute the plans beginning at dawn Friday morning.

The elements of the task force assembled in northern Tay Ninh and Binh Long provinces yesterday. During the night, waves of B-52 bombers pounded the target area in preparation. The heavy artillery began firing at dawn.

A few minutes before seven, the first of 148 pre-planned air strikes began in the area. These were flown by American F-4 and F-100 fighter bombers.

The air strikes and the continuing artillery barrage were designed to soften up the area in preparation for the tanks and armored personnel carriers, which left for Cambodia at 7:30 a.m.

The first American mechanized units to enter Cambodia crossed the border at 9:45 a.m. at a point seven miles southeast of the Cambodia town of Memot. The units encountered scattered small-arms fire and were peppered by mortars, but there was no intense or sustained fighting.

Three U.S. helicopters were downed by enemy fire, but only one crewman was reported injured.

This reporter flew into Landing Zone X-Ray with two companies of the 1st Air Cavalry Division shortly after 4 p.m. The men were ferried in by swarms of helicopters that skimmed along at tree-top level and set them down in an open field next to a rubber plantation about five miles southeast of Memot.

Breaking up into squads, the men slowly and cautiously weaved through the neat, even rows of rubber trees, talking softly and listening for any indication of enemy presence.

In the midst of the rubber trees, the soldiers encountered a frightened group of about 15 Cambodian civilians, including several small children.

The men in the group said that there had been many North Vietnamese troops in the area but that they had fled early this morning after the heavy bombing. They also reported that a number of Cambodian civilians in a nearby hamlet had been injured this morning when an American helicopter gunship strafed the town.

Many Cambodians Said to Join Reds Against the New Regime

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, May 1 (AP).—There is mounting evidence that Cambodians are taking up arms against the present government in growing numbers. In some cases, these Cambodians are the majority and the Viet Cong or North Vietnamese are advisers.

Army officers in east-central Kompong Cham Province say forces there are now predominantly Cambodians with Vietnamese Communist advisers to direct the operations.

Many field officers now admit that the forces opposing them, while predominantly Viet Cong in most areas, include often about 30 percent or more armed Cambodians.

If this pattern of support from pro-Sihanouk Cambodians continues to expand, it will mean Cambodians will be thrust into a form of civil war where Cambodians fight Cambodians but with foreign leadership.

After Prince Norodom Sihanouk was toppled as head of state on March 18, a brief civil war exploded in parts of Cambodia. Viet Cong and ultra-Sihanoukists triggered demonstrations and Cambodian Army troops suppressed them by killing more than 100.

The Viet Cong and Sihanouk elements fell back on a direct military drive to topple the government. The drive is tightening on Phnom Penh still today.

On the battlefront Cambodian troops yesterday drove Vietnamese Communists from National Highway 3 between Phnom Penh and Angtassom. But Angtassom remained under light artillery bombardment.

An officer of one of the Cambodian battalions defending Angtassom said Communists held positions on all sides of the town except the north, where the highway runs 35 miles to Phnom Penh. By holding positions south of Angtassom, the Communists had cut the highway from Cambodia's principal port, Kompong Son, formerly known as Sihanoukville.

Further to the south, Cambodian and Vietnamese Communist troops were reported fighting yesterday on the outskirts of another provincial capital, Kampot, 80 miles southwest of Phnom Penh. With a population of 50,000, Kampot is the largest Cambodian town to come under Communist attack.

The Communists already occupy the towns of Tani, Touk Meas and Kompong Trach in the area, and they control the town of Kep, military sources said.

The Text of Nixon's Cambodia Speech

WASHINGTON, — *The full text of President Nixon's television address to the American people on Cambodia:*

TEN days ago, in my report to the nation on Vietnam, I announced a decision to withdraw an additional 150,000 American troops over the next year. I said then I was making that decision despite our concern over increased enemy activity in Laos, in Cambodia, and in South Vietnam.

At that time, I warned that if I concluded that increased enemy activity in any of these areas endangered the lives of Americans remaining in Vietnam, I would not hesitate to take strong and effective measures to deal with that situation.

Despite that warning, North Vietnam has increased its military aggression in all three areas—particularly in Cambodia.

After full consultation with the National Security Council, (Saigon) Ambassador (Ellsworth) Bunker, General (Creighton) Abrams (U. S. commander in Vietnam) and my other advisers, I have concluded that the actions of the enemy in the last ten days clearly endanger the lives of Americans who are in Vietnam now and would constitute an unacceptable risk to those who will be there after our withdrawal of 150,000.

The Background

To protect our men who are in Vietnam and to guarantee the continued success of our withdrawal and Vietnamization programs, I have concluded the time has come for action.

Tonight, I shall describe the actions of the enemy, the actions I have ordered to deal with that situation, and the reasons for my decision.

Cambodia, a small country of seven million people, has been a neutral nation since the Geneva agreement of 1954—an agreement signed by the government of North Vietnam.

American policy since then has been to scrupulously respect the neutrality of the Cambodian people. We have maintained a skeleton diplomatic mission of fewer than 15 in Cambodia's capital since last August. For the previous four years—from 1965 to 1969, we did not have any diplomatic mission whatever. For the past five years, we have provided no military assistance and no economic assistance whatever to Cambodia.

North Vietnam, however, has not respected that neutrality.

For the past five years—as indicated on this map—North Vietnam has occupied military sanctuaries all along the Cambodian frontier with South Vietnam. Some of these extend up to 20 miles into Cambodia. They are used for hit-and-run attacks on American and South Vietnamese forces in South Vietnam.

These Communist-occupied territories contain major base camps, training sites, logistic facilities, weapons and ammunition factories, air strips and prisoner of war compounds.

For five years, neither the United States nor South Vietnam moved against those enemy sanctuaries because we did not wish to violate the territory of a neutral nation. Even after the Vietnamese Communists began to expand these sanctuaries four weeks ago, we counseled patience to our South Vietnamese allies and imposed restraints on our commanders.

In contrast to our policy, the enemy in the past two weeks has stepped up his guerrilla actions and he is concentrating his main forces in the sanctuaries where they are building up to launch massive attacks on our forces and those of South Vietnam.

North Vietnam in the last two weeks has stripped away all pretense of respecting the sovereignty or neutrality of Cambodia. Thousands of their soldiers are invading the country from the sanctuaries; they are encircling the capital of Phnom Penh. Cambodia has sent out a call to the United States and a number of other nations for assistance.

If this effort succeeds, Cambodia would become a vast enemy staging area and springboard for attacks on South Vietnam along 600 miles of frontier—and a refuge where enemy troops could return from combat without fear of retaliation.

North Vietnamese men and supplies could then be poured into that country, jeopardizing not only the lives of our own men but the people of South Vietnam as well.

Three Options

Confronted with this situation, we have three options.

First, we can do nothing. The ultimate result of that course of action is clear. Unless we indulge in wishful thinking, the Americans remaining in Vietnam after our next withdrawal would be gravely threatened.

Our second option is to provide massive assistance to Cambodia. Unfortunately, while we deeply sympathize with the plight of seven million Cambodians whose country is being invaded, massive amounts of military assistance could not be rapidly and effectively utilized by the small Cambodian army against the immediate threat. With other nations, we shall do our best to provide the small arms and other equipment which the Cambodian army needs and can use now for its defense. The aid we will provide will be limited to the purpose of enabling Cambodia to defend its neutrality—not for the purpose of making it an active belligerent on one side or the other.

Our third choice is to go to the heart of the trouble. That means cleaning out major North Vietnamese and Viet Cong-occupied sanctuaries which serve as bases for attacks on both Cambodia and American and South Vietnamese forces in South Vietnam. Some of these are as close to Saigon as Baltimore is to Washington.

This is my decision:

In cooperation with the armed forces of South Vietnam, attacks are being launched this week to clean out major enemy sanctuaries on the Cambodian-Vietnam border.

A major responsibility for the ground operations is being assumed by South Vietnamese forces. For example, the attacks in several areas including the Parrot's Beak are exclusively South Vietnamese ground operations under South Vietnamese command with the United States providing air and logistical support.

There is one area, however, where I have concluded that a combined American and South Vietnamese operation is necessary. Tonight, American and South Vietnamese units will attack the headquarters for the entire Communist military operation in South Vietnam. This key control center has been occupied by the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong for years in blatant violation of Cambodia's neutrality.

This is not an invasion of Cambodia. The areas in which these attacks will be launched are completely occupied and controlled by North Vietnamese forces. Our purpose is not to occupy the areas. Once enemy forces are driven out of these sanctuaries and their military supplies destroyed, we will withdraw.

These actions are in no way directed at the security interests of any nation. Any government that chooses to use these actions as a pretext for harming relations with the United States will be doing so on its own responsibility and at its own initiative and we will draw the appropriate conclusions.

A majority of the American people are for the withdrawal of our forces from Vietnam. The action I have taken tonight is indispensable for the continuing success of that withdrawal program.

A majority of the American people want to end this war rather than have it drag on interminably. The action I take tonight will serve that purpose.

A majority of the American people want to keep the casualties of our brave men in Vietnam at an absolute minimum. The action I take tonight is essential if we are to accomplish that goal.

We take this action not for the purpose of expanding the war into Cambodia but for the purpose of ending the war in Vietnam and winning the just peace we all desire. We have made and will continue to make every possible effort to end this war through negotiation at the conference table rather than through more fighting on the battlefield.

Let us look at the record. We have stopped the bombing of North Vietnam. We have cut air operations by over 20 percent. We have announced the withdrawal of over 250,000 of our troops. We have offered to withdraw all of our men if they withdraw theirs. We have offered to negotiate all issues with only one condition—that the future of South Vietnam be determined not by North Vietnam, not by the United States, but by the people of South Vietnam themselves.

Their answer has been intransigence at the conference table, belligerence in Hanoi, massive military aggression in Laos and Cambodia and stepped-up attack in South Vietnam, designed to increase American casualties.

This attitude has become intolerable. We will not react to this threat to American lives merely by plaintive diplomatic protests. If we did, the credibility of the United States would be destroyed in every area of the world where only the power of the United States deters aggression.

Tonight, I again warn the North Vietnamese that if they continue to escalate the fighting when the United States is withdrawing its forces I shall meet my responsibility as commander-in-chief of our armed forces to take the action I consider necessary to defend the security of our American men.

This action puts the leaders of North Vietnam on notice that we will be patient in working for peace, we will be conciliatory at the conference table, but we will not be humiliated. We will not be defeated. We will not allow American men by the thousands to be killed by an enemy from privileged sanctuaries.

The time came long ago to end this war through peaceful negotiations. We stand ready for those negotiations. We have made major efforts, many of which must remain secret. All the offers and approaches made previously remain on the conference table whenever Hanoi is ready to negotiate seriously.

But if the enemy response to our most conciliatory offers for peaceful negotiation continues to be to increase its attacks and humiliate and defeat us we shall react accordingly.

Time of Anarchy

We live in an age of anarchy both abroad and at home. We see mindless attacks on all the great institutions which have been created by free civilizations in the last five hundred years. Here in the United States, great universities are being systematically destroyed. Small nations all over the world find themselves under attack from within and from without.

If when the chips are down the U.S. acts like a pitiful helpless giant, the forces of totalitarianism and anarchy will threaten free nations and free institutions throughout the world.

It is not our power but our will and character that is being tested tonight. The question all Americans must ask and answer tonight is this: Does the richest and strongest nation in the history of the world have the character to meet a direct challenge by a group which rejects every effort to win a just peace, ignores our warning, tramples on solemn agreements, violates the neutrality of an unarmed people, and uses our prisoners as hostages?

If we failed to meet this challenge all other nations will be on notice that despite its overwhelming power the United States, when a real crisis comes, will be found wanting.

My fellow Americans: During my campaign for the presidenc I pledged to bring Americ home from Vietnam. They a coming home.

I promised to end the wa I shall keep that promise.

I promised to win a ju peace. I shall keep that prom ise.

We shall avoid a wider wa But we are also determined put an end to this war.

Comparisons

In this room, Woodrow Wi son made the great decisio which led to victory in Wor War One. Franklin Roosev made the decisions which l to our victory in World W Two. Dwight D. Eisenhow made decisions which ende the war in Korea and avoid war in the Middle East. Joh F. Kennedy, in his finest ho made the great decision whi removed Soviet nuclear missil from Cuba and the Weste Hemisphere.

The decision I have announ ed tonight is not of the sam magnitude. Between those d cisions and this decision, how ever, there is a difference th is very fundamental. In tho decisions, the American peop were not assailed by counse of doubt and defeat from som of the most widely known op nion leaders of the nation.

A Republican senator h said that this action means m party has lost all chance winning the November ele tions. Others are saying toda that this move against th enemy sanctuaries will mak me a one-term President.

Personal Price

No one is more aware tha I am of the political cons quences of the action I ha taken. It is tempting to take th easy political path: (1) to blam this war on previous admin istrations and to bring all our men home immediately r gardless of the consequence even though that would mea defeat for the United State (2) to desert 18 million Sou Vietnamese people, who ha put their trust in us and expose them to the sam slaughter and savagery whic the leaders of North Vietna inflicted on hundreds of thou sands of North Vietnamese wh chose freedom when the Com munists took over North Vie nam; (3) to get peace at an price now even though I kno that a peace of humiliation f the United States will lead t a bigger war or surrender late

But I have rejected all polit cal considerations in makin this decision.

Whether my party gains i November is nothing compare to the lives of 400,000 bra Americans fighting for ou country and for the cause peace and freedom in Vietnam Whether I may be a one-ter President is insignificant com pared to whether, by our failur to act in this crisis, the Unite States proves itself to be u worthy to lead the forces freedom in this critical perio I would rather be a one-ter President and do what I thin is right than a two-term Pres dent at the cost of seein America become a second ra power and see this nation a cept the first defeat in it proud 190-year history.

I realize that in this wa there are honest and deep di ferences about whether w should have ever become i volved in Vietnam. There ar differences as to how the wa should be conducted. But th decision I announce tonigh transcends those differences.

For the lives of America men are involved. The op portunity for 150,000 America men to come home over th next 12 months is involved. Th future of 18 million in Sout Vietnam and seven million peo ple in Cambodia is involved The possibility of winning just peace in Vietnam and i the Pacific is at stake.

It is customary in a speech from the White House to ask support for the President o the United States. Tonight what I ask for is more import tant. I ask for support of ou brave men fighting tonight half-way around the world—no for territory—not for glory— but so that their younge brothers and their sons and your sons will be able to liv in peace and freedom.

Nixon Orders GIs to Invade

(Continued from Page 1)

"A major responsibility" for these ground operations would be borne by South Vietnam, he said.

"There is one area, however, were I have concluded that a combined American and South Vietnamese operation is necessary," he said. That operation, which began at about 2400 Greenwich mean time, was against the "key control center" of the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese, he said. The operation began about two hours before the President's speech.

In outlining his tough new policy, the President said the Communist design to increase American casualties "has become intolerable" and that he would no longer react by "plaintive diplomatic protests."

He again warned the Communists that if they continue to escalate the fighting he would "meet my responsibility" to defend the security of American forces.

Defends Action

The President defended his action by charging that the Communists are moving out of the sanctuary area and threatening Cambodia. If the Communists control the entire border area they also will be a serious threat to American forces in South Vietnam, he said.

Mr. Nixon said he acted "to protect our men who are in Vietnam and to guarantee the continued success of our withdrawal and Vietnamization programs."

The White House official who briefed newsmen said that the new actions would not affect the President's promise to withdraw 150,000 men in the next 12 months.

Mr. Nixon spoke openly of the political hazard to his administration and to the Republican party of additional American involvement in Southeast Asia.

But he said he had rejected political considerations and would rather be a one-term President than "to be a two-term President at the cost of seeing America become a second-rate power and see this nation accept the first defeat in its proud 190-year history."

In a reference to recent violence on American campuses, Mr. Nixon said:

"We live in an age of anarchy both abroad and at home.

"We see mindless attacks on all the great institutions which have been created by free civilizations in the last 500 years.

"Here in the United States, great universities are being systematically destroyed. Small nations all over the world find themselves under attack from within and from without."

Appeals for Talks

The President said that "if when the chips are down the U.S. acts like a pitiful, helpless giant, the forces of totalitarianism and anarchy will threaten free nations and free institutions throughout the world."

As in his other speeches on Vietnam, the President appealed to the Communists to enter into serious peace negotiations. All U.S. offers previously made remain on the conference table, he said.

But he said that if the enemy "continues to increase its attacks to humiliate and defeat us we shall react accordingly."

An hour before going on the air, the President held a joint meeting with the cabinet and congressional leaders to explain his position to them.

It was the first meeting he had held with the leaders since he began formulating his response to Cambodia's request for military assistance. He spoke to representatives of both parties.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	19	66	Partly cloudy
AMSTERDAM	9	48	Cloudy
ANKARA	19	66	Cloudy
ATHENS	21	70	Cloudy
BEIRUT	22	72	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	12	54	Very cloudy
BERLIN	5	41	Overcast
BRUSSELS	10	50	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	9	48	Very cloudy
CAIRO	34	93	Sunny
CASABLANCA	21	70	Sunny
COPENHAGEN	8	46	Cloudy
COSTA D' SOL	19	66	Very cloudy
DUBLIN	15	59	Overcast
EDINBURGH	13	55	Rain
FLORENCE	18	64	Partly cloudy
FRANKFURT	7	45	Very cloudy
GENEVA	8	46	Very cloudy
HELSINKI	10	50	Very cloudy
ISTANBUL	18	64	Very cloudy
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Sunny
LISBON	24	75	Partly cloudy
LONDON	16	61	Very cloudy
MADRID	20	68	Sunny
MILAN	18	64	Partly cloudy
MONTREAL	15	59	Showers
MOSCOW	13	55	Overcast
MUNICH	2	36	Showers
NEW YORK	18	64	Cloudy
NICE	16	61	Very cloudy
OSLO	13	55	Very cloudy
PARIS	14	57	Very cloudy
PRAGUE	6	43	Cloudy
ROME	16	61	Cloudy
SOFIA	3	37	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	10	50	Very cloudy
TEL AVIV	29	84	Partly cloudy
TUNIS	18	64	Very cloudy
VENICE	15	59	Partly cloudy
VIENNA	7	45	Very cloudy
WARSAW	11	52	Very cloudy
WASHINGTON	24	75	Sunny
ZURICH	7	45	Very cloudy

(U.S., Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT)

Tass Charges That U.S. Operations 'Flout Independence of Cambodia'

MOSCOW, May 1 (AP).—The Soviet news agency Tass today condemned the U.S. attack in Cambodia.

Tass charged that the military actions ordered by President Nixon "grossly flout the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cambodia."

The Tass dispatch from Washington gave the first Soviet comment on the U.S. operation.

"Although Nixon spoke of his readiness to hold peace talks," Tass said, "his decision to extend war to Cambodia means that Washington continues to gamble on a military solution of the Vietnam conflict and the further complication of the situation in Indochina and throughout Southeast Asia."

The Soviet agency's account of the President's address yesterday made no mention of Communist Vietnamese troops in Cambodia Their presence has never been acknowledged here.

Tass said:

"The President tried to justify these actions, which grossly flout the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cambodia, by contending that a threat to the life of American soldiers in South Vietnam was allegedly coming from Cambodia.

"He also claimed that the operation was needed to carry out the 'Vietnamization program,' that is, continuing the war in Vietnam."

News Analysis

Nixon Speech Seeks to Arouse Patriotic Support for Policy

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, May 1 (WP).—President Nixon audaciously gambled last night (0200 GMT Friday) on recapturing the spirit and will of decades past to show the world that the United States is no "pitiful helpless giant" against a small but tenacious enemy.

He invoked the "great decisions" which "led to victory" in two generations, even while conceding his is "not of the same magnitude." What he omitted, however, is how drastically the world balance of power has changed, not just from the days of Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt or even Dwight D. Eisenhower, but also since John F. Kennedy's "finest hour" in the 1962 Cuban missile crisis which Mr. Nixon equally lauded.

The evidence of that changed balance of power vividly is on display in the Soviet-American strategic arms talks now underway in Vienna, where each side concedes there is now nuclear power parity.

Therefore, the consequences of the President's decision last night will be felt not just in the Parrot's Beak and the "Fishhook" sectors of the Vietnamese Communist sanctuaries in Cambodia, but in Moscow and Peking as well.

Test for Communists

As major allies of the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces, the Soviet Union and Communist China also now face a test from the President's decision.

The President's remarks recognized that almost specifically. He said that U.S. actions were "in no way directed at the security interests of any nation" and warned "any government" against using them "as a pretext for harming relations with the United States..."

The President's strategists inevitably have tried to calculate how Moscow and Peking might react to the President's decision, White House officials acknowledged last night. But they officially revealed only a small portion of that crucial assessment.

Potential reaction from Hanoi, from Moscow and from Peking theoretically can run the gamut from strong to conciliatory responses, these sources said.

It is quite possible, the White House officials estimated, that, for a limited period of time, North Vietnam may attempt to escalate its military action in the Indochina war.

Capability Risked

But in that event, these sources contended, Hanoi, by intensifying its share of the combat in the war zone, would expend its military resources in place, and thereby reduce the Vietnamese capability for warfare during the rest of the summer.

As for the Soviet Union, it is the hope and belief of the administration, the White House sources said, that Moscow will weight carefully its over-all relationships with the United States against the consequences of reacting to what the administration is calling a technical incursion of Cambodia.

In other words, administration strategists do concede that the President's decision might—although they hope it will not—adversely effect the global pattern of U.S.-Soviet relations.

These sources were silent yesterday about possible countermoves by Communist China.

But some experts rate Peking's reactions as more likely and more significant. Right now Peking's prestige is unusually at stake in the Indochinese theater. Chinese Prime Minister Chou En-lai participated in the "summit conference" last weekend of North Vietnam, Pathet Lao and Viet Cong leaders with deposed Cambodian Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Aid Is Difficult

Other administration sources have said, in defense of the present course of U.S. action, that it is no simple matter for the Soviet Union or Communist China to supply military help to the North Vietnamese troops now exposed to American attack in Cambodia. To do so, these U.S. sources said, would mean acknowledging that North Vietnam has troops in Cambodia or Laos or South Vietnam, which it has never admitted.

However, it is just as possible that every nation's restraints on what is internationally tolerable and legally tenable action in Southeast Asia will now be abandoned. It is no great burden, diplomatically, to produce a rationale for almost any desired used of force—as the United States has just demonstrated in Cambodia.

If President Nixon is lucky and right in his gamble, the positive side of it may pay off. He may, as his whole new strategy intends, stun his adversary into bargaining for a diplomatic settlement of the whole Vietnam-Laos-Cambodian war.

In the process, however, the President by his decision now has conceded indirectly—but certainly would never admit—that his "Vietnamization" strategy for ending the war cannot by itself succeed in either ending the war or withdrawing all American troops without "humiliation."

Demonstration by Hanoi

His actions clearly acknowledge that. As long as Communist forces could maintain a sizeable military threat to South Vietnam from bases just over its borders, the Vietnamization program could be cancelled out. This is what Hanoi claimed, in effect, it has demonstrated in Laos—and by implication—in Cambodia even more so.

Many U.S. strategists privately concede that that is what has happened. It is this realization that was presumably responsible for a change in U.S. strategy. The justifications cited by the President last night for the new, major shift in direction were only a more palatable way of stating the problem.

The President has now picked up Hanoi's challenge to Vietnamization in a more audacious, gambling strategy than anyone anticipated. He has crossed his Rubicon, with banners flying and trumpets blaring, into the realm of the unknown.

Vietnamese In Paris Hit U.S. Action

By Henry Giniger

PARIS, May 1 (NYT).—North Vietnam and its southern Communist allies reacted angrily here today to what they called "the open and impudent American aggression" of Cambodia and appealed for support of American public opinion and of foreign governments to stay the hand of the "warlike and perfidious" Nixon administration.

Nguyen Than Le, spokesman for the Hanoi delegation, warned that the American action would have "a bad influence" on Vietnam peace talks, but he refused to be drawn into a prediction that the conference might break up.

As things now stand, the four delegations still plan to meet next Wednesday, and both North Vietnam and the provisional revolutionary government of South Vietnam (Viet Cong) are believed to be reluctant to withdraw from talks which, though stalled and increasingly embittered, serve as their principal propaganda forum in the West.

Mr. Le said "we hail the American public figures" who oppose President Nixon and said it was the duty of all governments and peoples "to condemn the Nixon administration severely."

"The Nixon administration," he said, "must be required to withdraw American troops rapidly and totally from South Vietnam and Cambodia without imposing any conditions."

The North Vietnamese statement accused Mr. Nixon of stirring up chauvinism in the United States by saying American could not be defeated or humiliated or reduced to second-class status.

By escalating the war and plunging the United States into the quagmire of an unjust war of aggression against the Vietnamese peoples," the statement said, Nixon has himself "prejudiced the prestige and position of the United States as never before."

Yesterday, the Saigon delegation at the Vietnam peace conference declared Vietnamese Communist forces were introducing large quantities of arms and troop reinforcements into the frontier area between Cambodia and South Vietnam in preparation for a new offensive.

Pham Dang Lam, chief negotiator for Saigon, called the current South Vietnamese military incursion into Cambodia with American support a measure of "legitimate self-defense."

Asians Differ Over Nixon's Attack Order

Allies Support It, India Most Hostile

By Tillman Durdin

HONG KONG, May 1 (NYT).—President Nixon's decision launching American and South Vietnamese forces into Cambodia was greeted today with approval by the United States' Asian allies, but encountered varying degrees of criticism in other Asian countries.

Support for the move came from Thailand, South Korea, Nationalist China and the Philippines, all allied with the United States, while the backing of Japan, another ally, was somewhat milder in tone. Laos, a non-ally but a recipient of U.S. military aid, praised the move along with, of course, the South Vietnamese government that participated in it.

Among Asian non-Communist countries critical of the Nixon action, India was most disapproving. A government statement said: "We are greatly distressed at this further escalation and the additional induction of foreign forces into Cambodian territory" and called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Cambodia.

Thailand's foreign minister, Thanat Khoman, said, "The world will see that President Nixon's decision is right as its purpose is to end the war in Vietnam." He added that Communist bases in Cambodia had prolonged the war.

A statement from Foreign Minister Kyu-Hah Choi of South Korea, which has 50,000 troops fighting in South Vietnam, said, "The government of the Republic of Korea welcomes the decision of President Nixon to give U.S. forces support for South Vietnam's military operations to destroy enemy bases in Cambodia, which have been used by the Communist North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong for attacking the allied forces in South Vietnam."

After consultation with Premier Eisaku Sato, Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi described the drive into Cambodia as "unavoidable."

In the Philippines, Jose Roy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and a member of President Ferdinand Marco's Nacionalista party, welcomed the U.S. action as representing the deep American concern for preserving democratic governments in the Indochinese peninsula.

North Vietnam's reaction, heard here this evening on Radio Hanoi, was violently negative.

"The U.S. is spreading the war into the whole of Indochina," the radio said, "and is grossly trampling on the independence, sovereignty and neutrality of the whole territory of Cambodia regardless of all international regulations."

GI Deaths Down But Wounded Up For Last Week

SAIGON, May 1 (UPI).—U.S. combat deaths in Vietnam last week declined to a four-week low, but the number of wounded was the highest in seven months, a military spokesman said yesterday.

The U.S. command said 94 U.S. servicemen were killed in the week ending April 25, the lowest weekly toll since the week ending March 28 when 79 Americans were killed.

But 1,291 Americans were wounded last week.

Associated Press.

ADVISING—An unidentified U.S. military adviser rides a South Vietnamese command carrier on Cambodia's Highway 1, along with the raiding Saigon force.

Britain Again Seeks Talks On Indochina

LONDON, May 1 (AP).—Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart saw envoys of the United States and Russia today to press Britain's bid for a new peace conference covering all of Indochina.

The British diplomat saw the U.S. minister, Stanley M. Cleveland, in the absence of Ambassador Walter S. Annenberg. Soviet Ambassador Mikhail Smirnovsky saw Mr. Stewart later in the afternoon.

In the House of Commons today, Mr. Stewart said that the Soviet Union had rebuffed repeated British proposals for calling a conference of all parties concerned to discuss the crises in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

Left-wing Laborities vainly attempted to get Mr. Stewart to disassociate Britain from the new American drive into Cambodia. Although the British government has withheld backing for this American action, Mr. Stewart thus far has declined to denounce President Nixon's move.

In reply to a question from Liberal party leader Jeremy Thorpe whether the Americans had gone in at the invitation of the Cambodian government or on their own initiative, Mr. Stewart replied: "I know of no invitation from the Cambodians for the action recently taken."

He said that the Soviet position was that there could be no general Indochina conference before "a complete withdrawal of American troops in Indochina."

The foreign secretary agreed with Laborite MP Sam Silkin that "the escalation of the conflict, particularly at this time . . . must be of very serious concern for the peace of the world."

Britain and the Soviet Union are co-chairmen of the Indochina peace-keeping machinery set up at the Geneva Conference of 1954.

Sunday Day of Prayer

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP).—President Nixon proclaimed Sunday a national day of prayer for all American prisoners and servicemen missing in action in Southeast Asia.

Paris 'Deplores' Intervention Of Americans in Cambodia

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, May 1.—France today "deplored" U.S. intervention in Cambodia as an action which can only widen the war.

Official French sources, while not specifically referring to the U.S. action, said "the French government can only deplore that which aggravates, prolongs and extends the conflict" in Indochina.

The statement was the harshest official reaction to U.S. policy in Southeast Asia since President Georges Pompidou took office a year ago.

Recently the French had been calling for "an end to all foreign intervention" in the nations of Indochina, a position that could refer to North Vietnamese incursions into other nations as well as American.

French officials say privately that they are extremely worried about the spread of the war and what could be the eventual consequences. Today's statement expressed that fear.

"The experience of recent years has shown that military action brings about an inevitable chain of events that cannot be controlled," it said.

The statement said that French policy still follows the letter of Gen. de Gaulle's Phnom Penh speech of 1966, but it did not use all of Gen. de Gaulle's terminology.

In that speech, Gen. de Gaulle expressly condemned the U.S. presence in Southeast Asia and said that a U.S. withdrawal from the peninsula would bring the United States greater influence than continued presence.

Today's statement followed the Phnom Penh speech in urging an international agreement that would enforce the Geneva agreements and ensure the peace and neutrality of Southeast Asia.

Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann stayed at the Foreign Ministry on this May Day holiday and received Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, Viet Cong foreign minister, and Communist Chinese Ambassador Huang Chen. The French said that the meeting with Mrs. Binh was at her request and that the one with Mr. Huang had been set for some time.

Mr. Huang said only that he had discussed "problems of mutual interest" with Mr. Schumann. Mrs. Binh said they discussed Cambodia and the recent Indochinese-wide summit meeting of leftist leaders.

"Action must be taken to make the United States understand the gravity of extending the war," Mrs. Binh said. She said it could only lead to U.S. defeat.

Nixon Assails Campus 'Bums'; Protests by Students Spread

(Continued from Page 1)

informally with a group of department employees.

"You finally think of these kids out there," he said. "I say kids, I've seen them. They're the greatest.

"You know, you see these bums, you know, blowing up the campuses. Listen, the boys on the college campuses today are the luckiest people in the world—going to the greatest universities—and here they are burning up the books.

"I mean storming around about this issue, I mean you name it, get rid of the war, there'll be another one.

"And then, out there, we've got kids who are just doing their duty. And I've seen them and they stand tall and they're proud.

"I'm sure they're scared—I know I was when I was there—but when it really comes down to it, they stand up. Boy, you've got to talk up for those men."

Violence on Campuses

Campus violence broke out almost immediately after the President's statement.

At Stanford, where anti-ROTC protests had already been going on, the police had to use tear gas to break up a student protest. Six were arrested and 15 were reported injured.

In Maryland, the governor ordered the National Guard to the University of Maryland campus to put down violence by more than 1,000 students who had vandalized campus ROTC offices in protest against the Cambodian action.

A melee between students and state police erupted after students tried to block a highway that goes through the campus. The brawl started after students had left the ROTC armory and marched to the highway.

A strike was called at Princeton University after the move was approved last night by more than a third of 8,000 undergraduates. Sam Lipsman, 20, the junior who presented the resolution, said the strike "will not only communicate our opposition to the administration's policy, but will say that we will not permit those policies and will do everything in our power to stop them."

The Strike Now Committee at Rutgers University in New Jersey said Rutgers students will hold a rally to call for a nationwide strike.

The National Student Association, representing student government administrations on campuses throughout the country, called upon the House of Representatives to start immediate impeachment actions against Mr. Nixon.

Other student protests were slaged at the University of Indiana, the University of Pennsylvania, the University of North Carolina, Cincinnati and elsewhere.

Reds in Laos Take Key Town West of '62 Cease-Fire Line

VIENTIANE, Laos, May 1 (NYT).—North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao forces captured the strategic town of Attopeu, in southern Laos, yesterday, informed sources said. It was the first time the Communist troops had crossed the 1962 cease-fire line to seize an important town held by Laotian government forces.

The North Vietnamese and their Laotian allies began their attack on Attopeu Tuesday by overrunning a government howitzer position on the fertile Bolovens Highlands overlooking the town.

The sources said the only 105-mm artillery piece there was destroyed by the attackers after the company of government soldiers defending it was forced to leave the position.

Early Wednesday another government position, about four miles northeast of Attopeu, fell under heavy infantry attack by a North Vietnamese-Pathet Lao force.

The sources reported that four battalions of government troops at Attopeu had withdrawn with "light casualties" in the general direction of Pakse, a Mekong river town 75 miles to the west.

Civilians' Fate Unknown

The fate of an estimated 15,000 civilians living in the area was not immediately known.

Attopeu, strategically situated 30 miles from the Cambodian border at the foot of the Bolovens Highlands to the west and just overlooking the Ho Chi Minh trail to the east, had been surrounded by North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao forces for several years.

For the last 12 months Attopeu had been the target of mortar and rocket attacks. For 18 months or so all government supplies had to be air-dropped because the roads to the town were cut.

Official sources here said the Vientiane government will send a protest to the International Control Commission set up by the Geneva conference on Laos to supervise implementation of the 1962 cease-fire agreements. Until now the North Vietnamese had kept their military activities within the boundaries of the cease-fire line, which runs roughly north to south, dividing the kingdom into two zones. The western zone is controlled by the Vientiane government, the eastern by the Pathet Lao.

There is a feeling in Vientiane that other towns on the government side of the cease-fire line may now come under Communist attack.

It is also thought significant that the Communist forces decided to cross the line shortly after last week's conference in Communist China of Indochinese Communist groups.

Rockets Fired at Pakse

VIENTIANE, May 1 (UPI).—Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese gunners fired eight long-range rockets today at Pakse, one of the last government enclaves left in southern Laos after the fall of Attopeu.

Military spokesmen said the missiles fell short of the town and caused no damage or casualties. But the attack portended increased pressure on the city, 275 miles southeast of Vientiane.

Today's attack on Pakse was the third in the past three months.

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Herald Tribune
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Military Hallucination Again

President Nixon's assurance in his address Thursday night that his decision to send American troops against Communist sanctuaries in Cambodia will save lives, hasten the withdrawal of American forces and shorten the war has a familiar and wholly unconvincing ring.

*This is the same kind of rhetoric Amer*icans have heard from their leaders at every *stage of this country's long, misguided plunge* into the Southeast Asian morass. Time and bitter experience have exhausted the credulity of the American people and Congress. Presidential assurances can no longer be accepted in an area where actions, as Mr. Nixon's aides have observed in another context, speak louder than words.

The President's action in sanctioning an *allied invasion of Cambodian territory goes* far beyond the prudent Cambodian policy followed by his predecessors, even at times when the predicament of allied forces in Vietnam was far more perilous than it is today.

This allied drive across the border has far-reaching and serious implications even if the immediate objectives are limited, as the *President avows.*

If reports from Phnom Penh that the attack was launched without consultation with the Cambodian government are true, the strike is a clear breach of Cambodian neutrality, the Geneva accords and the principles of international law which the administration has repeatedly cited in connection with the long-known and equally illegal Communist Vietnamese presence on Cambodian soil.

The American-South Vietnamese drive will almost certainly provoke some reaction from Hanoi and perhaps from Peking, with consequences throughout Southeast Asia that cannot be predicted but which could be fateful. At the very least, new threats to Phnom Penh and fresh appeals for further American *assistance can be expected.*

By sending American troops into Cambodia, President Nixon has rejected his own Nixon Doctrine in Southeast Asia, escalating a war from which he had promised to disengage. This is not the "new" Nixon who campaigned on a platform pledged to peace. It is more like the old Nixon who as vice-president in 1954 said the United States would have to *send troops into Indochina if there were no* other way to prevent its fall to the Communists, then on the verge of defeating the French.

Fortunately, now as then, Mr. Nixon's tough approach has produced strong opposition in both houses of Congress, even among some former staunch supporters of his Vietnamization policy.

*The shocking expansion of this still un*declared war that was announced Thursday night warrants the assertion by Congress of its constitutional powers of restraint on behalf of a people who have been asked once too often to swallow the military hallucination of victory through escalation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Escalation in the Mideast

The reports that Soviet pilots are flying operational missions in defense of Egypt signify an ominous escalation toward the big power confrontation that is inevitable if the drift toward another Middle Eastern war is not soon reversed.

The Soviet move toward direct military involvement *in the Arab-Israeli conflict* has thus far been limited to interior areas along the Nile Valley. In view of the ineffectiveness of Egyptian defenses against recent Israeli attacks around Cairo that threatened the very survival of the Nasser regime and of Moscow's heavy investment in that regime, the Soviet action is not surprising. It is also humiliating to Nasser as it demonstrates for all the world to see—including the Arab world—how helpless he is at the hands of Israeli air power.

But the effects of even the present limited Soviet intervention are far-reaching and extremely dangerous. Already there is evidence that the introduction of Russian pilots has freed the Egyptians for heavier offensive actions along the Suez Canal.

If President Nasser should attempt to utilize his new Soviet support as a springboard to launch a new round of heavy fighting, the Russians could be sucked in just as United States support forces were drawn into the Vietnam fighting. If the tide should turn against the Israelis, there is little doubt that the United States would feel compelled to intervene.

As Mohammed Hassenein Heykal, Egypt's new minister of national guidance and editor *of the influential daily newspaper Al Ahram,* noted recently: "The Middle East relates to the essential higher strategy of any major international power and, therefore, neither of the two international sides involved in the Middle East—the Soviet Union and the United States—can afford to cede the region to the other nor retreat from it."

To avert the approaching showdown, which neither the great powers nor the world at large can afford to risk, both the United States and the Soviet Union must move to curb further provocative actions by their clients in the Middle East. The situation has become so critical as to demand extraordinary new efforts by the United Nations to promote a settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute, the only sure way to defuse the time bomb that is now sputtering in the Middle East on a perilously short fuse.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Russia in Mideast

While the Americans have gambled on the prospects of reducing tension in the Middle East, the Russians have taken a calculated risk based on increasing this tension. For they are fully aware that by relieving Egyptian forces from defense tasks, they free them for attack, for breathing new life into the war of attrition.

Thus, an entirely new equation has been added to the military and political situation in the Middle East. However, there should be no doubt anywhere of Israel's resolve or readiness to meet the challenge. For while others can take calculated risks with Israel's security for whatever reasons, Israel cannot.

—From the Jerusalem Post.

* * *

[Israel's claim that Soviet pilots are flying for Egypt] reminds us of the campaign conducted by Anthony Eden on the eve of the Suez war, when he claimed that the Suez Canal was falling to the Soviets and the waterway was being protected by Soviet pilots. *—From Al Moharrer (Beirut).*

* * *

The American leadership must now assert unequivocally that the process of Soviet expansion in the Middle East has reached a limit which it will not permit Russia to overstep.

Providing additional planes to Israel and extending political and military support to Israel are vital actions even in the light of American interests. But the United States must do even more than that. It has the means to establish permanent American presence in the eastern Mediterranean. Should these means be employed, in addition to extending appropriate assistance to Israel, one may assume the Soviet Union will stop in its tracks and will refrain from further escalation of the situation.

—From Haaretz (Tel Aviv).

Where Kennedy Came In

Has President Nixon learned no lessons from the way his two predecessors in the White House got involved in Vietnam? It has now been admitted that South Vietnamese troops are operating in Cambodia, complete with American advisers, American-flown helicopters and tactical air strikes, and such other support as these units are now accustomed to. In spite of all the warnings, *the military men seem to have won again.* This was where President Kennedy came in eight years ago, always under pressure from the generals, always assured that victory was round the corner with that little bit extra of American commitment. But victory never did come and the machine ground on inexorably through all the suffering and the waste to the stalemate that finally unnerved President Johnson.

—From The Times (London).

* * *

A Losing Battle?

The first rule of power politics is this: Don't get involved in a fight you can't win. President Kennedy broke it when he sent troops to Vietnam. Now, as President Nixon is trying to pull them out, it looks like he is making the same mistake again next door in Cambodia. Arms from America are much more likely to unite the Communist parties of the Far East than to destroy them.

A nominally democratic government so weak it can only be bolstered by American *arms is not worth GI blood.* Or anybody else's. America dearly wants to be the bastion of democracy. But in Guatemala, in Vietnam, in Haiti—and now perhaps in Cambodia—the regimes it buttresses are uncomfortably like dictatorships.

—From the Sun (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 2, 1895

LONDON.—The Queen is once more back at Windsor Castle. Her Majesty, with Princess Henry of Battenberg and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, slept and breakfasted yesterday morning on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, and just after eight o'clock the yacht steamed alongside the Victoria pier at Sheerness. The Royal party landed and entered the train which started at once for Windsor.

Fifty Years Ago

May 2, 1920

PARIS.—Labor Day (May Day) passed off much *quieter in Paris than was to be expected from* the threats of the extremist members of the *Socialist groups.* There were some damaged heads. Socialist deputies figuring in the casualty list. As far as official reports show, only two deaths were caused by the demonstration. There were the traditional parade and slogans, but all over Europe the tone was mild.

Wrong-Way Politics

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—If you're a little confused about what's going on around here these days, *it may be because you haven't* caught on to the new rule of politics. The new rule is that logic is out and reverse logic is in, and under this rule everybody talks and acts against his own self-interest and in the interest of his opponent.

Take a small example. Kingman Brewster, the president of Yale, loves his university and the law. So he makes a statement that he is "skeptical of the ability of black revolutionaries to achieve a fair trial anywhere in this country."

This was supposed to help protect Yale from the wrath of the Black *Panthers, but all it did was to hurt* Brewster, Yale, and the law, and give Vice-President Agnew a fit. But wait.

The Vice-President, in his anger, applied the same reverse logic. He called publicly for the dismissal of Brewster and thus provoked a mas*sive demonstration* in Brewster's support. It is an interesting new technique.

Own Worst Enemy

Another way to understand the new wrong-way politics is to remember that everybody's now his own worst enemy. Presidential adviser Pat Moynihan at the White House thought a little less controversy about the race problem would be a good thing for the Negroes and everybody else. So he used a fancy phrase to convey his idea—"benign neglect." Result: The *opposite of what he intended: more* controversy over race relations than before.

It is only when reverse logic is practiced at the very pinnacle of the government that you see the possibilities of the new system. President Nixon wanted a South*erner on the* Supreme Court and led the charge with such aggressive clumsiness that he had to settle for a pleasant man *from Minnesota.*

His formula for "bringing us together" is to tear us apart, and his latest experiment with the new *technique is an attempt to end the* war quicker in Vietnam by expanding it into Cambodia.

Forgotten Doctrine

One has to wonder what ever happened to all the early talk about low profiles and lower voices and Nixon Doctrines to minimize American involvement in other people's wars. It was working fine for the President.

By bringing the boys home from Vietnam, cutting the military budget, sweet-talking the Congress, and crying peace to the world, he had the Democrats, the demonstrators, and even the press off balance or off key, and then he began to overplay his hand.

Now there is a reaction to the backlash. There is more opposition in the Senate today to the President's move into Cambodia than to any other presidential action in the foreign policy field in the last ten years. The President's challenge to the Senate's constitutional right of confirmation has aroused the upper chamber against him, and even the Democrats are beginning to think they may still be alive.

In short, the old rule of compensations is at work again. Every excessive pressure produces a counterpressure. This rule worked at first against the militants who resorted to violence. It worked against the press when it overplayed the violence and the nega*tive. It worked against the exces*sive profit margins of business and the stock market, and it is working now against the administration's policy in Cambodia.

No doubt this will all settle down in time, but the mood of the moment is anxious and even irrational. Even if the President succeeds in his policies of clearing out the military sanctuaries in Cambodia, and bringing the boys back home, there is clearly *no assurance that* the enemy will not drift back into Cambodia, or create new and even *more dangerous diversions* elsewhere, as the Soviet fighter pilots and missile technicians are now doing in the Middle East.

It is a bad time in foreign relations, race relations, university relations, economic relations and human relations, and the administration *seems to be developing an infallible* instinct for doing the wrong thing. The unavoidable perplexities are understandable but the avoidable stupidities are intolerable. Failure seems to have gone to their heads.

Cry, the Beloved Country

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—American students are told that they must respect institutions. Their President deplores "mindless attacks on all the great institutions which have been created by free civilizations."

But the same President orders a massive armed attack in a foreign country without going through the procedures laid down by the Constitution for making war or even asking Congress for less formal support.

The students hear their President express regret that "we live in an age of anarchy both abroad and at home."

But the President sends American troops into Cambodia without the slightest deference to the processes of international order: not consulting his allies, not informing other Southeast Asian countries who with his encouragement were organizing a conference on Cambodia, not asking the government whose territory he ordered bombed and invaded.

The students are told that it is wrong to be cynical about democracy—to think, in Kingman Brewster's words, that the presi*dential election* was a *"huckster*ized process" without a real choice.

Influence of Military

But they see the man who campaigned on a pledge to get America out of the Vietnam war enlarging that war in a way that even his predecessor did not risk. And they see, despite elections and changes of government, the undiminished influence of the military men who promise "victory."

They hear the Vice-President say that students who resort to violence constitute "the criminal left that belongs not in a dormitory but in a penitentiary."

But their government, effectively closing the door to diplomacy, resorts to violence; and the President dismisses the nonviolent alternative as "plaintive diplomatic protests."

They are told that they should be mature: They must moderate their language, channel their emotions into constructive paths and stop seeking instant solutions.

But the President of the United States, in a maudlin personalization and simplification of complex political issues, makes war a test of his own and the nation's manhood.

"This is not an invasion of Cambodia," President Nixon said. If the young judge those who run American society by the standard of truth in that statement, should anyone be surprised at cynicism or unbearable frustration on the campuses of the United States?

It has been hard for most of us middle-class, middle-aged Americans of liberal instinct to accept the apocalyptic vision of many students. We believed in reason.

But the President's course in Cambodia would make the most optimistic rationalist despair for his country. Nothing for years has cast so dark a shadow on America's future.

The sudden assault on Cambodia has shocked our country's oldest friends abroad—that is painfully evident in London, and reports from the rest of the world are similar. But the reason for despair, as always in the Vietnam war, lies more within America than without.

A Divided People

By this action President Nixon has calculatedly chosen to widen the division among the American people, to inflame instead of heal. What other reason can there be for the President of the United States to lower *himself to contrast*ing American soldiers with "these bums who are burning college campuses."?

Shrill indignation may have momentary public appeal; it may light up the White House switchboard with supporting telephone calls. But a President cannot govern a country in such terms. Even within his administration, one would guess, the consciences of thoughtful men will be troubled as they were in the last compulsive years of Lyndon Johnson.

Not even the greatest power on earth can fight with troubled conscience, in a war without end, for purposes undefined. We thought we had learned that. We thought Richard Nixon had learned it. To find out otherwise is shattering because the dangers of American instability are so great.

There is only one way the United States can demonstrate strength in Indochina. That is by getting out. For nations as for men, maturity, character and wisdom are to be shown not by rage but by restraint.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

The French Evolution

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—France's Fifth Republic has reason to regard the arrival of May, with special querulousness, since it was ushered in by the events of May, 1958, which destroyed its predecessor and brought back De Gaulle, while the general himself was ushered out by the events of May, 1968, featuring student uprisings and massive strikes. He only resigned a year later but his real political revolution was bracketed by the decade separating two uproarious Mays.

Gaullism without De Gaulle, which is the hallmark of President Georges Pompidou, is a quieter form of regime and clearly aspires to be evolutionary rather than revolutionary. It seeks to convey an *impression of tolerance, legality and* a spirit of cooperation with non-Gaullist political expressions except for the Communists and extremist left-wing groups. For the latter it has developed law and order commandos to oppose extra-legal violence. Fortunately, these have yet to be called into action.

Pompidou knows he cannot inspire his countrymen with the kind of grandiose flamboyance provided by the general. He has therefore chosen to advertise a comfortable image of solid stability.

Mass media are undoubtedly freer to express contrary political opinions than was true under De Gaulle—at least *for television* and radio—and there is more room for unorthodox and even un-Gaullist views in the highest reaches of government. Nevertheless, the main kernels of Gaullist doctrine remain official dogma.

Among these the loosely expressed principle of *participation* is still venerated, at least in theory. This word, first known as *association in early Gaullism,* was supposed to embody social revolution in terms of labor-capital relations. The general, who readily acknowledged that *participation* and *association* meant the same thing, refrained from defining the precise ideas implied and allowed his followers to differ in interpreting his oracular concepts.

Pompidou has never shown unrestrained enthusiasm *for partici*pation, preferring as a pragmatic man to encourage workers to acquire security holdings in their enterprises and to give them a sense of belonging by spreading the concept of monthly salary payments instead of on an hourly basis. However, Premier Jacques Chaban-Delmas is a more outspoken devotee of *participation.* He is con*vinced this will ultimately produce* profound social reform.

His theory is that a broadly based dialogue is developing not only between employers and laborers but also between university faculties and students and even between military commanders and the lowest ranks; that as this habit becomes ingrained a kind of voluntary association will develop at all *levels of an evolving society.* He also hopes that if the present rate of progress can be maintained another two years, this will seriously undermine both the Communist and the non-Communist left opposition.

At this moment, with France in the middle of a surprising come*back from its shattering trouble*s of 1968, there seems little reason to expect that this pleasant theory will be tested by tremendous strikes or university insurrections. But France is a hard country to govern and political or social eruptions come suddenly.

The premier himself is sufficiently attuned to this fact so that he quietly advised his finance minister *not to crow in public about* the unanticipated degree of economic and fiscal recovery for fear that this might inspire labor to new demands. And there is no doubt that discontent continues to simmer in universities and unions. Only recently the Paris public has been acutely reminded of such restlessness by an unsavory garbagemen's walkout.

France tends to pass through long periods of quiescence abruptly punctuated with one violent trip *to the barricades* by each generation. Since that trip was taken but two years ago, it is generally held *improbable* that the body politic will again be convulsed this year. It is therefore a fairly good bet that the evolutionary approach of Gaullism without De Gaulle will escape the earth-shaking tribulations of the more dynamic era of Gaullism with De Gaulle.

That the general himself seems to view this as probable can be inferred from the finality with which everyone now accepts his departure from the political scene. For months after his voluntary retire*ment many faithful followers* thought him a kind of offstage deus ex machina who might intervene if he thought his legacy was being spoiled. This consideration has now faded away.

Letters

Fearful Majority

T. W. Harris (April 21) writes: "They [the American majority] are afraid of freedoms for themselves *and others,*" and "American custom has permitted the freedoms and liberties guaranteed to millions of Americans *to be impinged* with impunity."

While neither thought could be more wrong, all is not lost. Most of the right words are here, just out of order. Look now: American custom has permitted the safety of millions of Americans to be impinged *with impunity;* i.e., the American majority is afraid to reduce freedoms and liberties for other Americans.

Of course the American majority is afraid; afraid of the "crime wave at home" (James Reston's euphemism); afraid of the hypocritical cowards *who hide behind the free*doms found only in America to urge on its destruction; afraid of those who would support a Gene McCarthy, who can ho-hum the *burial of* Czechoslovakia by an intransigent bully that has promised us the same; afraid of a drug monster that fingers out even young children; afraid of bombings, of burning, of violence for violence's sake.

With America staggering, heading toward a state of emergency, the incredible bleeding-heart liberal pose is like a man who returns home to find his wall safe emptied, his daughter raped, his son shot, *his house set afire* and the culprit in bed with his wife—whereupon, with insane concern, he rushes out to buy his guest dinner.

JACK McCOY.

Bromma, Sweden.

'Christian Greece'

The letter concerning the Jews in Greece written by Mr. D. Zaphiropoulos, *director general of the* Greek Press and Information Department and published in your April 20 issue could be amusing, but unfortunately, it is not. The fact remains that the colonels do discriminate against Jews in Greece.

In order to prove the "fairness" *of the dictators,* Mr. Zaphiropoulos recalls the Nazi occupation, when "Greeks made desperate endeavors, having gone so far as to endanger even their own lives, to protect and hide their fellow citizens of Jewish faith." This is true, and we are deeply grateful to them. But what does this have to do with the junta? None of its members was among our fellow Greeks who helped us. *On the contrary,* many of those who did help us during the Nazi occupation are now in prison. The question is not of a discrimination against Jewish by Christian Greeks (which never existed), but a current discrimination by the military dictatorship against Jews.

Mr. Zaphiropoulos asserts that the present government "respects" the rights of Jews in Greece as they are "safeguarded in the constitution of Greece." He forgot to clarify, however, which constitution: the old one, which the junta abolished, or the new one, which was framed not by a constitutional *convention* but by an appointed committee, and whose enactment will only begin "some day" in the future. When Mr. Zaphiropoulos pretends that this ruthless dictatorship is a constitutional government and calls it "the lawful regime of the country," he is simply *adding insult to injury.*

The spirit of the junta on this matter is epitomized in its main slogan: "Hellas Hellenon Christianon," that is, Greece of the *Christian Greeks.*" It is written everywhere in Greece with gigantic letters, in airports, stations, *schools, streets, villages,* and it is stamped by the post office on the envelope of every single letter mailed in Greece. Or, perhaps, this is not, according to Mr. Zaphiropoulos, a discrimination.

BERNARD D. COHEN.

Paris.

Who for the Defense?

I sometimes thought about what it meant to be an American—but not *very often* and *never deep.* I defended my country on every topic brought up for discussion—from how immature and stupid American boys are right up to "why" we are in Vietnam. And I defended it with a cool acceptance of being "right"—not perfect, but right.

I mean, listen: "Who's the richest country in the world?—the United States; Who always helps other countries in need?—the United States; Who put the first man on the moon?—the United States; Where is freedom?—the United States." These arguments stand up, or, rather, they used to.

But the other night I'd had it when my French brother said: *"Les Américains gagnent le plus d'argent, mais les Américains sont bêtes!"* Due to my not so fluent French and also because I was *just so* tired of arguing, I looked down, and blinked away tears. And finally my roommate got up to leave and the brothers said *bonsoir.* I sat there, then I looked up, then I wasn't an American anymore.

I'm not anything or anybody with a nametag now. I'm an island. And it's hell. It's like being in solitary confinement for treason. I gave up defending, now I'm waiting. Who is going to defend me?

PAMELA BEERS.

Meudon France.

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Spain (air) .....Ptas	1000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sweden (air) Sw.Kr.	102.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Switzerland .....S.Fr.	80.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thailand (air).....$	23.50	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tunisia (air) .....$	16.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turkey (air) .....£	17.50	[illegible]	[illegible]
U.A.E. (air) .....$	23.50	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Europe (air) $	17.50	[illegible]	[illegible]

New subscribers are entitled to an Introductory Discount of [illegible] on the above prices for periods not longer than a [illegible].

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2 Mariners Test Einstein Theory In Orbiting Sun

PASADENA, Calif., May 1 (AP).—Two Mariner spacecraft that snapped close-up photos of Mars's South Polar Cap last year began a second mission yesterday: checking Albert Einstein's theory of relativity.

As Mariner-6 orbited the sun, its radio signals passed for the first time through the sun's gravitational field, enabling scientists to determine whether this slowed them slightly.

If they were indeed slowed by 200 millionths of a second in their 45-minute, round-trip journey across 250 million miles of space, the 54-year-old theory will have been confirmed, the experts said.

Einstein held that the velocity of light and radio waves would be slower in a gravitational field than in interplanetary space. The same experiment will be performed on May 10 when Mariner-7's signals are similarly affected by the sun's gravity.

Borman Named To Airline Post

HOUSTON, May 1 (AP).—Eastern Air Lines has announced that Col. Frank Borman, astronaut and commander of the Apollo-8 mission, would join Eastern as a vice-president.

Floyd D. Hall, president and chief executive officer of Eastern, said that Col. Borman would attend the advanced management program at Harvard University and later would assume his responsibilities at Eastern. Mr. Hall said that Col. Borman would have major management authority to help Eastern use new aerospace techniques and equipment.

The precise date Col. Borman will take up his new post was not available. He will take the Harvard course after severing his connection with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

USAF Trophy Given To Apollo-11 Crew

WASHINGTON, May 1 (UPI).—The U.S. Air Force's Thomas D. White Trophy has been presented to members of the first team to make a landing on the moon, the Apollo-11 crew.

Air Force Secretary Robert C. Seamans jr. awarded bronze plaques Wednesday to Neil A. Armstrong Edwin E. Aldrin jr. and Michael Collins in a ceremony at the National Geographic Society headquarters. Mr. Armstrong was unable to attend because of his duties at Houston, where he is seeking to pinpoint the cause of the trouble that aborted the recent Apollo-13 moon mission.

Two U.S. Nuclear Tests

YUCCA FLAT, Nev., May 1 (UPI).—Two underground nuclear tests, both in the yield range of less than 20,000 tons of TNT, were conducted at the Nevada test site today. The Atomic Energy Commission said a very low reading of radiation was detected in 1970's 15th and 16th detonations.

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WASHINGTON, May 1 (Reuters).—The Senate Judiciary Committee today postponed until Tuesday a vote on President Nixon's third Supreme Court nominee, Judge Harry A. Blackmun of Minnesota.

The delay was made to give members more time to study the record of the judge's appearance before the committee yesterday. The committee is expected to give him unanimous approval. The Senate rejected the President's two earlier nominees, Judges Clement Haynsworth and G. Harrold Carswell.

2 Mariners Test Einstein Theory In Orbiting Sun

PASADENA, Calif., May 1 (AP).—Two Mariner spacecraft that snapped close-up photos of Mars's South Polar Cap last year began a second mission yesterday: checking Albert Einstein's theory of relativity.

As Mariner-6 orbited the sun, its radio signals passed for the first time through the sun's gravitational field, enabling scientists to determine whether this slowed them slightly.

If they were indeed slowed by 200 millionths of a second in their 45-minute, round-trip journey across 250 million miles of space, the 54-year-old theory will have been confirmed, the experts said.

Einstein held that the velocity of light and radio waves would be slower in a gravitational field than in interplanetary space. The same experiment will be performed on May 10 when Mariner-7's signals are similarly affected by the sun's gravity.

Borman Named To Airline Post

HOUSTON, May 1 (AP).—Eastern Air Lines has announced that Col. Frank Borman, astronaut and commander of the Apollo-8 mission, would join Eastern as a vice-president.

Floyd D. Hall, president and chief executive officer of Eastern, said that Col. Borman would attend the advanced management program at Harvard University and later would assume his responsibilities at Eastern. Mr. Hall said that Col. Borman would have major management authority to help Eastern use new aerospace techniques and equipment.

The precise date Col. Borman will take up his new post was not available. He will take the Harvard course after severing his connection with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

USAF Trophy Given To Apollo-11 Crew

WASHINGTON, May 1 (UPI).—The U.S. Air Force's Thomas D. White Trophy has been presented to members of the first team to make a landing on the moon, the Apollo-11 crew.

Air Force Secretary Robert C. Seamans jr. awarded bronze plaques Wednesday to Neil A. Armstrong Edwin E. Aldrin jr. and Michael Collins in a ceremony at the National Geographic Society headquarters. Mr. Armstrong was unable to attend because of his duties at Houston, where he is seeking to pinpoint the cause of the trouble that aborted the recent Apollo-13 moon mission.

Two U.S. Nuclear Tests

YUCCA FLAT, Nev., May 1 (UPI).—Two underground nuclear tests, both in the yield range of less than 20,000 tons of TNT, were conducted at the Nevada test site today. The Atomic Energy Commission said a very low reading of radiation was detected in 1970's 15th and 16th detonations.

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Official Says Kennedy Case Is Now Ended

Massachusetts Law Bars Legal Action

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP).—Attorney General Robert H. Quinn of Massachusetts said yesterday he saw no prospect of criminal action against Sen. Edward M. Kennedy in connection with the death of Mary Jo Kopechne.

"The legal aspects are over," Mr. Quinn told a reporter.

Mr. Quinn was interviewed briefly after the U.S. Supreme Court where he was arguing for Massachusetts in a dispute over the showing of a Swedish film, "I am Curious (Yellow)."

Judge James A. Boyle of Massachusetts' district court, in an inquest report Wednesday, said Senator Kennedy may have driven negligently and contributed to the death of Miss Kopechne at Chappaquiddick Island last July.

"Legally, that's it," Mr. Quinn said, "but politically it remains to be seen."

Mr. Quinn said under a Massachusetts Supreme Court decision, publication of the inquest report closes any prosecution unless new facts come to light.

In its decision, the state court held that testimony given in the closed-door inquest "should not be released until all threat of prosecution was removed."

Mr. Quinn said "a grand jury could proceed if new facts come forward." But even then, he added, anyone charged could argue that the state court's decision protected him.

Captain Charged With Murders of Wife, Daughters

FORT BRAGG, N.C., May 1 (AP).—Green Beret Capt. Jeffrey MacDonald was charged today with murdering his pregnant wife and two small daughters. He had told police that a hippie band of three men and a blonde committed the murders.

The U.S. Army made a terse announcement in which it said only that such charges are usually referred to an investigating officer who reviews all evidence to determine the next step in the case. This is similar to a preliminary hearing in a civilian court. The officer presumably will decide whether Capt. MacDonald, 26, from Patchogue, N.Y., is to be court-martialed.

Police 'Sick-Out' Called Off in N.Y.

NEW YORK, May 1 (Reuters).—A proposed "sick-out" strike that would have kept 80 percent of New York's 25,000 policemen off the job at midnight tonight was called off today.

The Patrolmen's Benevolent Association assembly decided not to strike, as union leaders continued talks with Mayor John Lindsay in an attempt to settle salary disputes. The city had previously obtained a court injunction ordering policemen to keep working.

Inger Stevens

Inger Stevens, Actress, Dies In Hollywood

HOLLYWOOD, May 1 (AP).—Inger Stevens, 36, a blue-eyed blonde from Sweden who starred in scores of movies and television shows here, was found dead yesterday of what the coroner called "acute barbiturate intoxication."

Tests were begun to determine whether the death would be ruled a suicide, said Coroner Thomas T. Noguchi. Barbiturates are an ingredient of sleeping pills. The actress tried suicide 11 years ago. She was found on the kitchen floor of her home in the morning, clad in a negligee, by her secretary, Lola McNally. She said Miss Stevens opened her eyes and tried to speak, but could not. She died en route to a hospital.

Miss McNally, who lived in the Stevens home but had spent the night with friends, said she talked to Miss Stevens by phone Wednesday night and she seemed fine. She went to the apartment after failing to receive an answer to a phone call.

Miss Stevens tried to take her life in 1959 by swallowing a poisonous cleaning fluid in her New York apartment. She blamed loneliness, saying: "Sometimes I get so lonely I could scream."

A star for three years on American television, including the show "The Farmer's Daughter," she had appeared mostly in recent years in films.

One of her latest was "A Dream of Kings," opposite Anthony Quinn.

Supercharged Laser Device Is Announced

Continuous Beam Could Power Car

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON, May 1 (NYT).—American scientists reported Wednesday the development of the world's most powerful continuous-beam laser whose output energy could, theoretically, drive a sports car.

The new laser can produce 30 kilowatts in a very narrow beam, and 60 kilowatts in a more divergent beam. These values are about triple those of the most powerful continuous-beam lasers in operation.

Dr. Edward T. Gerry of the AVCO Everett Research Laboratory, Everett, Mass., which developed the device, described the new laser at the annual meeting of the American Physical Society. Scientists attending the meeting heard reports of newer and higher-powered lasers of various types from other groups of American research teams.

The laser is a device that generates an extremely powerful and concentrated beam of light. The word itself stands for light amplification of stimulated emitted radiation.

Multiple Uses

Lasers are increasingly being used as cutting devices for everything from the hardest metals to drilling holes in the nipples of baby bottles. They also are used for ranging and map making and for the detection of turbulent air in the atmosphere.

Dr. Gerry described the AVCO laser as resembling a rocket engine composed of two chambers the size of breadboxes separated by a nozzle. A gas composed of nitrogen and carbon dioxide is heated in one chamber to about 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

The gas is shot through the nozzle into the second chamber at supersonic speed. The carbon dioxide molecules become extremely "excited" and some of them "lase," or emit photons. Mirrors focus them into a beam of light that is emitted from the chamber.

Liberal Landslide in Quebec Is a Major Setback to Separatists

MONTREAL, May 1 (WP).—Quebec's Liberal party won a landslide victory in the provincial elections yesterday, dealing a severe blow to separatist aspirations.

Montreal lawyer and economist Robert Bourassa becomes Quebec's new premier, replacing Jean-Jacques Bertrand's National Union government, a distant second in the voting. The Liberals won 71 of 108 seats, with two still undecided.

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's federal Liberals were jubilant at the rebuff to the Parti Quebecois of René Levesque, who has advocated political independence and economic reform in a partial Common Market with the rest of Canada. Mr. Bourassa has pledged to keep Quebec in the Canadian confederation.

The atmosphere was gloomy yesterday in the Parti Quebecois headquarters, where separatists—buoyed by pre-election polls predicting the movement would hold the balance of power under a minority Liberal government—had gathered to celebrate a psychological victory.

21% of Vote to Separatists

Nevertheless, Mr. Levesque's party took about 21 percent of the vote, bearing out poll predictions of 20-25 percent. Previously unlinked separatist groups won only 8 percent in the 1966 elections.

But the improved showing brought the Levesque forces only eight seats because of the weight accorded rural districts in the 108-seat assembly. Mr. Levesque, 47, a former Quebec resources minister who left the Liberals in 1968 to found the Parti Quebecois, lost his own seat Wednesday. He had sat as an independent for the northern Montreal district of Laurier since changing parties.

The National Union's humiliating defeat cost 12 of 24 cabinet ministers their seats, including Finance Minister Mario Beaulieu, regarded as a potential successor to Mr. Bertrand. Long the dominant force in Quebec politics, the party won only 17 seats, less than one-third its previous strength.

The party's dismal showing was blamed on Quebec's financial ills and 9.2 percent unemployment. Outgoing Premier Bertrand retained his seat in the rural riding of Missisquoi.

The Creditiste party, contesting a Quebec election for the first time, contributed to the government's downfall by capturing ten seats, all in rural areas, traditionally the National Union's stronghold. The Liberals and separatists were strongest in urban areas, with the Liberals capturing 45 percent of the overall vote.

On dissolution, the National Union held 55 seats, the Liberals 45 and independents six. There were two vacancies.

Mr. Bourassa, 36, who became Liberal leader only in January, becomes Quebec's youngest premier this century. His victory writes a new chapter to the "Quiet Revolution" of Jean Lesage, Liberal premier from 1960 to 1966.

About 80 percent of Quebec's 3.5 million registered voters over 18 turned out for what analysts termed "the most important election in Quebec history." In university and moderate-income, French-speaking districts of Montreal, where Mr. Levesque is popular, the voting was exceptionally heavy. Montreal police girded for possible violence, fearing the separatists might claim they were cheated. A number of arrests were made over election irregularities.

One militant group, the Front for the Liberation of Quebec, supported the Parti Quebecois in a University of Montreal student newspaper advertisement, pointing out that an independent Quebec government would be easier to overthrow than the federal government in Ottawa.

Albanian Gunboat Opens Fire At Sea on Italian Fishing Ship

BRINDISI, Italy, May 1 (AP).—A gunboat flying the Albanian flag fired at the motorized fishing boat Zeus II 45 miles off this southern Italian port yesterday. Several shots reportedly hit the boat.

None of the Zeus's six-man crew was hurt. All were Italian.

The incident occurred yesterday morning and Italian ports received SOS signals from the Italian fishing boat. Two Italian armed patrol boats were dispatched to aid the vessel.

According to reports radioed to Italian ports by the patrol boats, the Alanian gunboat backed off from the Zeus II but continued to follow at a distance, even after the patrol boats arrived. An Italian Air Force plane flew overhead for added protection.

After two hours, the Albanian ship vanished.

Crew Questioned

When the Zeus II arrived at Brindisi, port officials and police questioned the crew, which was captained by Aldo Mare.

In recent years, Albanian vessels have pirated fish from Italian boats, sometimes even forcing an Italian boat to shore and holding the crew for several days. But this was the first time in memory here that an Albanian vessel had fired shots at Italian fishermen.

Italy maintains diplomatic relations on the ambassadorial level with Albania.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

ART IN PARIS

A Modest Medium and Some Masterpieces

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, May 1.—A splendid collection of color lithographs by Lautrec, Bonnard, Vuillard and 16 others will be on display at the Galerie Vision Nouvelle, 6 Place des Etats-Unis, until October 31.

The *exhibition includes* Manet's "Polichinelle" (Punch) —one of the first color lithographs to have been printed (1876), and 12 works by Jules Chéret who initiated the use of this process in producing posters. Chéret's graphic style foreshadows that of Lautrec. It is effervescent, rhythmic and angular—its weakness being the conventionality of its content, a conventionality entirely justified by the artist's prime purpose and attenuated by his elegant lack of pretention.

Bonnard and Vuillard are handsomely represented (each by some 30 works). There is a remarkably close kinship between these two artists whose charm consists to a great extent in the constant refinement of *style and the gentle,* almost genteel understatement of emotions.

Both have great *esthetic* finesse and an original range of colors that sometimes anticipates the liberties of fauvism. Both are contemplative by temperament—though Bonnard likes an occasional touch of discreet humor ("La Petite Blanchisseuse")—and both show an inclination toward a self-centered idealism that is sentimental with restraint. They favor an ideal view of the everyday world as seen within a reverie fostered by intimate sensations and impressions.

The Lyric Dream

There is no action, no exertion, no definition of personalities in their work. Rather we find subtle perspectives, scenes that are like heavenly reminiscences from childhood, undefined but familiar presences, attitudes and sensations (Vuillard "La Cuisine," Bonnard "Le Verger"). They express the lyrical dream of a peaceful *bourgeoisie* and that, in fact, is where the sentimentality lies —in a desire to identify the ideal with the real. It is the refined and even distinguished sentimentality of a well-bred person whose eyes cannot quite be brought to focus upon anything unpleasant.

Both finally have a taste for asymmetrical compositions in which a subtle balance is achieved by pitting color against mass (for instance in Bonnard's "Maison dans la Cour" the orange chimney-pots compensate for the off-center mass of the building). This trait which is also to be found in the works of Lautrec derives from the influence of Japanese prints.

Lautrec has many of the same esthetic preoccupations but in dealing with human subjects (and has he any other?) he eschews any form of idealism. The resulting moral penetration has sometimes been called cruel—a view with which I disagree. To me Lautrec can be fundamentally compassionate because there is not a grain of sentimentality in him.


André Mordin.
Toulouse-Lautrec's Jane Avril lithograph.

He reaches into his subjects with unflinching insights, enters into their hearts and minds and touches there the bedrock of life and death: a woman of some girth ("Femme à la Glace") with untidy hair and clothes, stands looking into a hand mirror, and in her uncontrived attitude expresses the universal human emotions—the sorrow and acceptance—that attend upon the process of aging and physical decline. She is no theoretical model of humanity or womankind but a massive, frumpy, highly individualized person, and this is what makes her emotion and realization universal.

Ultimate Seriousness

Lautrec is concerned with such moments of awareness when the ultimate seriousness of a person's life appears to him and its burden is recognized. He takes notice too of the comic and pathetic failure to escape this awareness ("La Débauche").

And he can splendidly reveal the attitudes, charms and pretentions by which his subjects attempt to wriggle off the hook of fate: the fashion-plate infallibility ("Le Divan Japonais") of the chic, the elephantine poise of the stolid rich ("L'Argent") or the cheerful illusions of the music-hall ("Jane Avril") —subtly put into perspective with reality by the hairy hand of the double-bass player, the sorrow in the dancer's face and the flimsy side-view of the scenery.

His linear fantasy, his sense of composition and tension make Lautrec a *feast for the* eye, but his insight and compassionate wit make him ever more a feast for the heart.

Among the other artists represented is Rodin —with an astonishingly Matisse-like spanking-pink nude — Renoir, Sisley, Signac, Roussel, Guillaumin, Pissarro, Redon, etc.— in all, just over 150 works in a modest medium which include some of the most significant masterpieces of that age.

THE ART MARKET

18th-Century Porcelain, East and West

By Souren Melikian

LONDON.—In the 18th century, Westerners liked Chinese porcelain well enough to buy it in huge quantities—but not well enough to accept Chinese standards of connoisseurship.

The Western merchants told the Chinese exactly what they wanted, supplying the Chinese with drawings and engravings of the sorts of designs favored in the West. Dutifully, the Chinese painted what they saw and above all, *how* they saw it. The result was the mutual misunderstanding that lasted for a good hundred years to the satisfaction of all concerned. Two sales, one at Christie's on Monday and another at Sotheby's on May 12, will provide some remarkable evidence of how the misunderstanding flourished.

Canton, the great southern harbor, was the only place where *Europeans were allowed to settle on Chinese soil.* First came the Dutch and the French, soon to be joined by the English and, later, the Scandinavians and Americans.

The relationship between the Western merchants and the Chinese quickly took a psychotic turn. To the Chinese, the Westerners remained the "red-devils"—a reference to their "red" *faces, an unpleasant feature to people who appreciated a fine* yellow hue—characterized by "vicious and depraved" behavior. The merchants were not allowed beyond the confines of their compounds and the Chinese were *strictly and officially forbidden* to teach them their language.

Since some measure of communication was indispensable to do business, Chinese merchants (Hong merchants, as they were called by the English) soon obtained from the emperor a special license for trading with foreigners. Their number never exceeded twelve. Contrary to what might have been expected from official attitudes, many came to be on the best of terms with their European colleagues. Each Western nation became accustomed to dealing with one particular merchant. For the United States, it was Houqua. Some of the Chinese merchants, for instance P'an Ki Qua, even came to Europe.

The Europeans had their own idea of what Chinese art should look like but somehow the Chinese could not quite grasp just what was wanted. So European painters were enrolled by the European traders to redesign Chinese patterns. Their engravings were then turned over to Chinese enamel painters, established in Canton, who would decorate white porcelain to order and then sell it to the merchants.

There is a remarkable example of this ware in Christie's sale Monday, a pair of plates (lot 83) decorated *after an engraving* by the Dutch painter Cornelis Pronck, who interpreted an earlier Chinese subject matter. Occasionally the Chinese enamel painter omitted *details that seemed unnecessary to him. A unique* silver mounted *famille rose* jug in Christie's sale happens to be decorated with the same Cornelis Pronck design from which the Chinese artist has *eliminated the parasol bearer.* Michael Eveligh, Christie's specialist on Chinese wares, has estimated the price at $4,000 because of what he says was a typical touch of *whimsicality on the Chinese potter's part.*

It was only a short step from copying European interpretations of Chinese designs to using European engravings showing *genuine European subjects.* This second category was equally successful on the European market. The Chinese became remarkably skillful in reproducing the *grisaille* effect of print. A pair of outstanding plaques (lot 102) in Christie's sale, was probably decorated after Barlow's edition of Aesop's Fables in fine, grayish-brownish hues.

The popularity of Chinese export wares was such in Europe that rich noble families ordered whole services bearing their coats-of-arms (this category is known as armorial porcelain). First, most of the decoration remained in Chinese taste except, of course, the armorial shield itself. A first-rate pair of plates *(lot 116) with the arms of Van Hardenbroeck of the Province* of Utrecht to be sold at Sotheby's on May 12 illustrates this early stage. Later, the decoration became purely European and occasionally the coat-of-arms alone covered the whole surface, as, for instance, on the plate bearing the arms of Frederick the Great of Prussia in the same sale.

Inevitably, there were blunders. Michel Beurdeley in his excellent book, "China Trade Porcelain" (Tuttle, Vermont) mentions a plate bearing the arms of an English family and inscribed with the words "green, blue, red" on just that part of the shield which was to be painted in these colors. Another showing the three holy women got the wrong heading. It is inscribed "the three sailors." But no examples of these sorts of blunders are included in the forthcoming sales.


Both this 18th-century plate and jug were decorated in China after an engraving by the Dutch painter Cornelis Pronck.

PARIS

There will be a sort of 18th-century porcelain festival next week at the Hôtel Drouot in Paris when classical European porcelain from the collection of the late Vicomtesse Vigier goes on sale Tuesday and Wednesday. The auctioneers are Maurice Rheims, Jean-Philippe Bondu and René-Georges Laurin.

The collection offers the European counterpart of the London Chinese sales. It includes top-quality examples of French wares that were bought by the same people who ordered armorial porcelain from China.

Its exceptional interest is not only due to the individual merits of most of the pieces but also to the fact that the collection was formed between the late 1870s and the early 1900s. It therefore illustrates an idea of 18th-century art quite different from our own.

Every generation has a certain way of looking at the past. *Our age is all for stark simplicity, powerful shapes and strong* colors. This is just what the 18th century did not like. In contrast, collectors at the turn of the century had a weak spot for flamboyant rococo and refined detail. Perhaps they tended to overdo it a bit but their approach was essentially truer to the taste of the 18th century than ours is. And whenever they had been brought up in a conservative milieu where traditions were kept up—which was naturally the case with the Vicomtesse, who died recently at 101—they corrected the exaggerations of the day and came really quite close to 18th-century terms of appreciation.

This is by way of explaining why the overall impression that casual visitors to the pre-sale exhibition Monday at Drouot will be one of complicated shapes and heavily crowded designs full of winged angels, shepherdesses and garlands of roses, with colors ranging from soft turquoise blues and pinks to almond greens and deep, almost ink-black blues. This must not be taken as a touch of 19th century taste for kitsch but, quite the contrary, as a sure sign of authenticity.

Buyers apparently did not realize this last week; *prices* at a first session held on April 24 were not particularly high. Significantly, the more contorted shapes and crowded designs were not much appreciated, comparatively speaking. A splendid *little* cream jug, decorated by Xhrouet in 1769, 4 inches high, made $283. The typical tray decorated by Morin in 1784, which made only a few dollars more, seemed inexpensive to me. The rim was painted with intertwined garlands and the central part was decorated after some print that the expert *did not identify.* Both the jug and the tray were no doubt considered to be on the heavy side—which in my view was a mistake. One should never underestimate *objects or pictures* that are typical of *their own* styles.

It will be interesting to know the results of the forthcoming sale, which is of a higher standard. The best of the collection has been reserved for this sale. There is a splendid cup and saucer done by Aloncle in 1760 and a pair of *cache-pot* by Denis Levé (1764), all from Sèvres. These can compare with the finest pieces in the Musée Nissim de Camondo in Paris and the Musée National de la Céramique at Sèvres. *Several tea services*—a *solitaire* (lot 190) by Madame Capelle (1758) and a *others* (lot 216) by Aloncle (1769)—are absolutely remarkable.

As if on purpose, Sotheby's is holding a sale of fine Continental porcelain at the same time—on Tuesday, May 5. This will offer a rare opportunity to compare trends in the two cities.

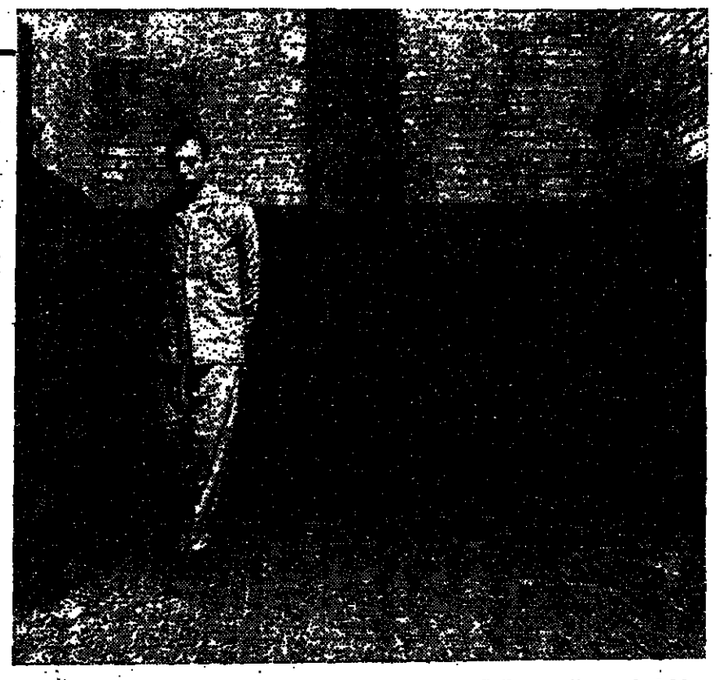

One of a pair of *cache-pot* decorated by Denis Levé at Sèvres in 1764.

Films, Theater

Costa-Gavras's New Film—Not Another 'Z'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, May 1.—"L'Aveu" is the new film by Costa-Gavras, the brilliant Greek director whose powerful "Z" was the screen sensation of last season, winning him the Academy Award for making "the best foreign motion picture of 1969." "L'Aveu" has just opened at the Ambassade-Gaumont and other Parisian cinemas, the reputation of its "author" assuring it of wide success.



Yves Montand in "L'Aveu."

The film bears some resemblance to its acclaimed forerunner for, again, Costa-Gavras has selected a political melodrama as his springboard and, again, he endows a sinister milieu with a chilling sense of authenticity. There is in "L'Aveu" a measure of dramatic strength and it is thoroughly well acted, but the freshness, excitement and vigor of the earlier film are lacking. The theme echoes that of Koestler's novel about the old Bolshevik called to the dock in the Moscow purge trials and this lends it a *déjà entendu* air. It is a respectable piece of moviemaking, but it is not, alas a second "Z".

The protagonist is a Czech Communist who has spent most of his life in underground movements. When the Russians, in the late 1940s, set up a puppet government in his homeland, he is appointed to a high post. One day he is suddenly arrested and charged with treason. He is innocent, but brain washing, prison and torture bring him to plead guilty when he and other fallen politicos stand mass trial. More fortunate than his comrades, he is spared the death penalty and a few years later he is released and "rehabilitated." Though his faith in the cause has not faltered, he sagaciously takes to living in France and, when paying a visit to Prague, he is appalled all over again to see the Russian tanks rolling through the streets.

Yves Montand contributes a fine and moving portrayal of this Don Quixote of the Left, conveying graphically the physical change that the years of suffering and uncertainty behind the bars bring about. The character is based on the Czech revolutionary, Arthur London, and the scenario draws on his account of his ordeal. Simone Signoret as the accused man's wife, reduced to a cog on a factory production line after her husband's fall, has several memorable scenes and Costa-Gavras has depicted the background with a harrowing realism, drawing the grim situations with a firm hand.

* * *

Alain Robbe-Grillet, a prominent figure of the literary avant-garde, writes anti-novels and makes non-movies—or so it has been claimed. His new film, "L'Eden et Après," however, is very much of a movie and it is utterly free of the boredom with which his earlier screen work has usually tormented us.

He has, true enough, neglected to supply a comprehensive plot, but who cares? The film functions nonetheless, going through all the required motions, rather like one of Pavlov's dogs that has had its brains removed. It contains all the stuffings of the popular movie of the day: nude love scenes, a wealth of sadomasochism, bevies of pretty girls and a corps of tall, long-haired lads to keep them company. There is constant action, murders, stolen paintings of inestimable value, horsewhippings and Russian roulette. There is not a dull moment and the color photography is handsome.

In addition, there is imaginative camera work, the whole thing unfolding as though it were some drugged surrealist's nightmare of the Arabian Nights. Robbe-Grillet here reveals himself for the first time as a movie-maker of exotic style. After his series of deliberately arid and painfully tiresome screen works, "L'Eden et Après" comes as a happy surprise.

* * *

Louis Bunnel's "Tristana" (at the newly-opened France-Elysées, a cinema equipped with peach-colored armchairs, the backs of which release like those in airplanes so that the spectator may thoroughly relax) is a somber, straightforward dramatization of a novel by Perez-Goldos, the eminent Spanish playwright of the 1890s and 1900s.

The tale concerns an old man's passion for a young girl and how she tricks him. All the characters have more substance than those usually displayed on the movie screens, Bunuel having been able to capture the quality of the novel in his film version. But the mastery of the narration aside, the film is curiously unBunuelesque. It might, for example, have been directed by Clarence Brown or Sidney Franklin.

There is a vivid performance by Fernando Rey as the doomed man in the throes of a fatal passion. Catherine Deneuve, her blond hair gone titian on this occasion, at one point plays the piano with the skill of a virtuoso, but her playing of her part is numbed by her usual sub-zero histrionics.

THEATER

"There's a Girl in My Soup," Terence Frisby's English farce about a professional gourmet who in middle life becomes involved with a mischievous girl, has been running for years in London and is now being filmed. It has arrived at the Théâtre de la Madeleine in fair French form as "Une Fille dans ma Soupe," to suggest less a British import than it does a Palais-Royal vaudeville adapted by an Englishman and then retranslated into French.

All the ingredients of the regulation boulevard comedy have gone into this British broth: the philandering bachelor of means; the unconventional miss who upsets his habits and comfort and astonishes him with her cynical mores; the Lothario's mistress who is threatening to marry another; the friend of his own age in whom he confides; the disapproving domestic grumbling about the havoc wrought. And so, too, with the situations: the chance meeting with the wild, young thing at a cocktail party and the edging of a passing fancy to serious romance; the illicit weekend on the Riviera; the return of the girl's boyfriend with youth calling to youth and with the generation gap shaking a warning finger.

All is merry and bright when Elisabeth Wiener is impersonating an obstreperous cockney maid with delusions of grandeur to the comic bewilderment of Pierre Mondy which, fortunately, is most of the time. But the pace of the piece under Raymond Rouleau's direction is less brisk than in London.

There is some excellent work by the supporting company. Gérard Depardieu does a sort of music-hall specialty turn as the unkempt drummer who wants his girl back. Also of aid are Monique Dodd as the sometime mistress, Bernard Lavalette as the gourmet's guide and Fernand Berset as the discontented man-about-the-house.

* * *

The American College Ensemble Theater will present a program of two American plays in English at the American Cultural Center, Rue du Dragon, on May 5 and 6.

This duo is composed of "Back at the Well" by Gerard Steinberg and an early Tennessee Williams work, "The Long Good-bye." The double bill war acted the other evening at the American College and is worthy of attention.

"Back at the Well" is an oblique satire on campus unrest with the professor—here a turning of the tables—contesting all the questions asked him by his students. He remains impervious even when one pupil is carried into class on a stretcher. Steinberg who has already had productions of his plays Off-Broadway is a promising newcomer to American playwriting.

"The Long Good-bye" provides an interesting glimpse of a notable dramatist's beginnings. Here we have the callow Williams struggling with many of the themes he later employed: the yearning boy who wants to be a poet, his pretty sister who wants to get away at any cost, the faded mother ready to make any sacrifice for her children, the bleak, oppressive background of a St. Louis tenement during the Depression.

The American College company enacts these plays competently. Among the students John Jennings as the nagging radical of the Williams playlet and Ann Therese Carlozzo as the mother in the same piece are best and a professional performer, John Wright, joins the group to portray the aforementioned professor. Jessica Anna Woods has directed the program effectively, especially in the case of the Williams offering. She plans to present other American plays by new dramatists with these young players, engaging an experienced actor to perform with them Woods has directed the program would be of value in introducing the younger American playwrights to foreign audiences in addition to forming a trained English-speaking company here.

Around the Paris Galleries

Dufrêne, Galerie Weiller, 5 Rue Git-le-Cœur, to May 20.

François Dufrêne 'rips' accumulated layers of posters from the city walls and scratches away at their back side, uncovering reversed letters and random areas of color until an agreeably decorative result is achieved—and thereby, it is both esoterically and flippantly insinuated, hangs a message of social significance. (Suggested reading: Ezekiel 37.18.)

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Delacroix et l'Impressionnisme, Musée Delacroix, 6 Place Furstenberg, to Oct. 1.

This agreeable and thoroughly varied exhibition hangs from the rather tenuous thread that connects Delacroix to the Impressionists. The connection is there to be sure, but it is to be found more in significant technical details than in a spiritual relationship. Some 25 paintings and 50 drawings, including works by Delacroix, Cézanne, Monet, Pissarro, Sisley, Carpeaux and others.

* * *

Naves, Galerie Stadler, 51 Rue de Seine, to May 16.

Two fuzzy fruits (made of felt) hang from a branch in a glossy white sky: "Summer." Beneath that is "Winter"—the fruits now rest upon the picture frame where they have fallen, and there are two hollow spaces in the glossy white sky. This is typical of the low-key wit Naves puts into his pictures. But some of it is so low-key that it tends to fall below the threshold of perception...

* * *

Paalen, Galerie Villand et Galanis, 127 Boulevard Haussmann, to May 31.

Wolfgang Paalen (1905-1959) who committed suicide in Mexico some ten years ago, was an Austrian painter and a onetime surrealist who turned to abstraction after the war. In this period he produced some extremely intense works that give a feeling of immaterial space and a depth of field without any detectable means of indicating perspective. This exhibit also includes paintings from his pre-war period when he was still swayed by various influences (Picasso and Klee among others). He found his own voice after the war and in particular in the years 1953 and 1954, during which he produced some of his most remarkable works.

* * *

The American Cultural Center, 3 Rue du Dragon, to May 16.

Twelve paintings by seven New England painters of the turn of the century are included in an exhibition devoted to composer Charles Ives. The paintings, by Louis Eilshemius, John Marin, Arthur Dove, Frederick Childe Hassam and others have been lent by the Phillips Collection in Washington.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Music in France

A Memorable 'Falstaff' from Tito Gobbi

By David Stevens

PARIS, May 1.—The Paris Opéra, in the final stages of a bleak season and on the eve of closing down again for several months of overhauling just about everything, girded its collective loins and came up Wednesday with a lovely present to remember in the meantime—a production of "Falstaff" that can honestly be called worthy of this octogenarian flowering of Verdi's genius.

It has been 12 years since the opera was done in Paris, and then by a visiting company in the Théâtre des Nations season. The last French production was in the early fifties at the Opéra-Comique, and Wednesday's performance was only the 19th by the Opéra. Yet some of these must have been memorable and there is some French tradition in the work. After all, Victor Maurel was the first Falstaff and he repeated it in Paris in 1894, a year after the Milan premiere, and there were fifty performances in less than seven months at the Comique.

Could there have been anyone there Wednesday who remembers the performances in 1910 at the Châtelet, during the Metropolitan's tour, under Toscanini and with Antonio Scotti in the title role? Probably not, but perhaps a few who remember Mariano Stabile under Tullio Serafin at the Opéra in 1935.

Well, if you can't do it often at least do it right. So the Opéra called on Tito Gobbi, not only to take the title role but to stage the work, and on Fedora Barbieri to contribute her inimitable Mistress Quickly, and on Carlo Felice Cillario to conduct, and on Boito's own Italian libretto (although this did distress some French-fanciers who did not see why Maurel's own French libretto could not have been used). And the sets by Franco Zeffirelli, very good ones, were borrowed from Rome.

But beyond that, the cast was French and necessarily singers unfamiliar with the opera, at least as performers. Gobbi is certainly not the first singer to take care of staging an opera while singing in it. But it is not just a gimmick to escape taking orders from another metteur-en-scène—he really did stage the opera, and it shows.

* * *

"They are drinking it in," he said. "They are thirsty for something new. In three weeks of rehearsal we have done very well."

Gobbi was talking during a break in one of the final rehearsals, a week before the first performance, on the practice stage high under the coupole of the Palais Garnier.

He was talking about his French colleagues in the cast. And for the better part of three hours there was hardly anything he did not occupy himself with, including helping to move the piano.

The first time through, the Ford, Matteo Manuguerra, sings the phrase, "Ve lo diro," with about the same inflection. That won't do. Gobbi (once Ford to Stabile's Falstaff) does it himself—the first time with subtle insinuation, then with phony forthrightness. The words don't mean much themselves (roughly "I'll tell you") but they introduce different stages of Ford's plot to con Falstaff into making an ass of himself.

Then, during a break, he hears Gérard Chapuis, the Pistol, practicing the mocking "Amen" of the first scene. The "a" sound is too open to be Italianate, so they work on that for a while. Then, with Cillario and tenor Gérard Dunan, it's the phrasing on Fenton's aria in the final scene. Then, during the scene in which Ford and his friends are rummaging through the house looking for Falstaff while Fenton and Nanetta smooch behind a curtain, he is not quite satisfied with the sound of the kiss that gives the young lovers away. It won't be heard far away, and he kisses the back of his hand—a big juicy smack—and Nanetta (Christiane Eda-Pierre) breaks up, and gets the idea.

"We are just polishing a few details," Gobbi says to a visitor. "It is not very interesting for you, but it is important for us. I don't know about the troubles of the house, that's not my problem. But all the people here have worked very hard. I think we are going to do very well."

* * *

And so it is. It is probably a reasonable suspicion that Cillario's leisurely tempos have more to do with accommodating a cast relatively new to the work than to design. But he maintained a good pace, and what the performance lacked in pure sparkle and headlong excitement it gained in clarity and room for expression.

And Gobbi and Barbieri were, rightly, cheered at the end. In their first scene together, as Mistress Quickly butters up Falstaff the great seducer, Barbieri is all bland innocence in her round face and rich contralto mockery in the voice, while Gobbi, incredulous at first, readily agrees to the estimate. At 54, the Italian baritone's top notes are not what they used to be, but his whole performance is an object lesson in what a singing-actor is all about.

And the other members of the cast hold up their end. Andréa Guiot is a beguiling and witty Mistress Ford and Marie-Luce Bellary a smooth Mistress Page; Chapuis and Robert Andreozzi (looking like one of the Three Stooges) a scroungy Pistol and Bardolfo. Manuguerra makes his points as Ford, including the great aria of cuckolded disbelief, and Miss Eda-Pierre and Dunan are delicious and wholly credible as the young lovers. And the chorus, wonder of wonders, moved easily and flexibly in the final scene of Falstaff's humiliation.

One sour note—just to show that the "troubles of the house" are never far away—came when Cillario came into the pit, took a look around, and went away again. A later explanation was that he saw some people in the orchestra who had not partaken of rehearsal, and one instrumentalist he had wanted replaced. Placated somehow, he returned and the evening began almost half an hour late, but the orchestra refused to stand up for the applause at the beginning of the final act. So it goes.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26⅛	11⅞	Abacus	.49f	17	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11⅞	—⅛
78½	66½	AbbtLab	1.10	49	69¼	70¼	69	70	+1
51½	42½	ACF Ind	2.40	25	45⅛	45⅛	43¼	43¼	—1¾
24	18	AcmeCliv	1.40	7	19	19½	19	19½	+⅛
46	38⅛	Acme Mkt	2b	5	39	39	39	39	
16½	12⅞	AdmEx	1.04e	19	13⅞	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	
15¼	10½	Ad Mills	.20	19	10⅝	11¼	10⅝	11	+⅛
62	31	Address	1.40	45	34½	35	33½	34⅛	—⅝
14⅝	8⅛	Admiral		42	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8½	
45⅞	32¼	AetnaLif	1.40	146	39⅞	39⅞	38¼	39	—⅞
41	35½	AetnaLif pf	3	38	38	38	37½	37½	+⅛
19	11⅛	Aguirre Co		39	11⅝	13½	11⅝	13½	+1½
45⅞	34⅞	Air Prod	.20b	63	41	41	40¼	40¼	—¾
20⅞	16½	Air Red	.40e	37	17	17½	17	17⅛	
11½	4⅞	AJ Industries		161	5⅞	5½	5	5⅛	—¼
18½	14⅛	Ala Gas	1.10	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	—¼
27	13⅞	Alaska Inters		70	17	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+⅛
43⅞	31½	AlbertoC	.28	4	33	33	32½	32½	—⅝
11	8⅞	Albertsns	.36	3	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
27⅞	21	AlcanAlu	1.20	x187	27⅞	23⅛	22⅝	23	+⅝
23⅞	17½	AlcoStand	.24	34	18⅝	18⅞	18	18	
25⅞	21⅝	Alexndrs	.20r	11	23	23	23	23	
13½	8	Alleg Co	.20a	14	8⅞	8⅞	8½	8½	+⅛
39⅞	33½	AllegLud	2.40	24	34¼	34⅞	33⅞	33⅞	—⅝
46½	41½	AllegLud pf	3	4	41	41	40½	40½	—¾
22¼	19¼	Alleg Pw	1.32	148	20⅛	23⅛	19½	19¾	—1¼
28	19⅞	AlliedChi	1.20	189	20½	20⅞	20	20	—½
39½	25	AlliedNt	.40b	15	28½	28½	28	28½	
42⅞	27⅞	AlliedMill	.75	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—⅛
32⅝	15¼	Allied Pd	.68	22	16⅛	16½	16	16½	—⅛
32¼	24	AlliedStr	1.40	7	24½	24½	24½	24½	
14½	8⅛	AllisSup	.15p	21	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
27	21⅞	Allis Chalm		27	21½	22¼	21⅝	22¼	+½
23⅞	17⅞	AlphaPC	.20e	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	—1¼
74	63¼	Alcoa	1.80	78	64¼	64½	63¾	64	—⅝
26⅞	23½	AmalSug	1.60	1	23½	23½	23½	23½	
20⅞	17¼	AMBAC	.50	12	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+⅛
30⅞	21⅞	Am Hess	.07e	43	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
47	31⅞	AmInt pf	3.50	44	53⅞	53⅞	53½	53½	—¾
65	40	AAirFlitr	.80	155	46½	48¼	46½	47	—1⅛
31⅞	21	Am Airlin	.80	51	24⅞	24⅞	24	24½	+⅛
15	12	Am Baker		44	12	12¼	12	12¼	—¼
36½	30	ABrands	2.10	68	34⅛	34½	34	34⅛	
39¼	24⅛	AmBdcst	1.20	353	25	25	24½	25	—½
45½	38¼	Am Can	2.20	49	40¼	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	—⅝
26⅝	24⅞	ACan pf	1.75	7	25½	25½	25	25½	
14⅝	10⅝	Am Cem	.60	52	12⅛	12⅛	12	12	—⅛
29⅞	21½	A Chain	1.60	8	23	24⅛	23	24⅛	+⅝
28⅞	20	AmCredit	.90	9	20¼	20½	20⅛	20½	+½
26	21	ACrySug	1.40	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
29⅞	25⅝	AmCyan	1.25	305	26½	27	26½	26⅝	—⅜
20½	18½	Am Distill	1	11	19	19	18¾	19	—⅛
31⅞	23⅞	ADistTel	.10e	3	24	24	23⅞	23½	—½
10⅞	8½	Am DualVest		6	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
13⅞	11½	ADual pf	.84e	3	11½	11½	11½	11½	+⅛
32	27⅛	AmElPw	1.64	539	27¼	27⅞	27	27½	—⅝
33⅞	27⅞	Am Enka	1a	18	31⅝	32⅞	31⅝	32⅛	+½
21⅞	10	Am Exp	Ind	95	10⅛	10⅞	9⅝	10	—¼
66	60¼	AExInd	ptA6	2350	63	63	62½	62½	—½
24⅞	16¼	AGenins	.50	26	16½	16⅞	16⅛	16½	
36½	26⅝	AGnIn	pf1.60	8	27⅛	27½	27⅛	27⅛	+¼
15⅞	12⅞	AmHoist	2b	10	13⅞	13⅞	12⅞	12⅞	—⅞
71⅞	57¼	A Home	1.50	325	59	60½	59¼	59½	+½
105¼	86	A Home	pf 2	3	87	87⅞	87	87½	
47½	35	Am Hosp	.24	167	37¼	38	36½	37⅛	—⅝
17⅞	13½	AmInvst	1.10	82	13½	13⅞	10½	10¾	—3⅛
40	32⅞	AMetCix	1.40	118	33⅞	35⅛	33⅞	35⅛	+2
96½	85½	AMetCix	pf 4	1	94	94	94	94	+½
11⅞	8½	Am Motors		158	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
39⅞	30⅞	ANatGas	1.20	29	35½	35⅞	35½	35⅝	+½
74⅞	72⅞	Am Photo	.12	97	8⅝	9	8½	8½	+⅛
99½	65¼	ARadOv	.06e	343	71	76	70½	74	+1⅛

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24½	18⅞	Am Seat	1	73	19½	19⅛	19	19	
24⅞	15	Am Ship	.60	14	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	+⅛
36⅛	27	A Smelt	1.90	369	28⅞	29⅛	28½	28⅝	—1
42	27⅞	AmSoAfr	.70	31	30	30½	28½	28½	+⅛
36½	26¼	Am Std	1	98	33	33	32	32⅞	—⅜
102	82	AmStd	pf4.75	77	92½	92½	90½	91	—2
38½	16⅞	Am Sterll	.48	9	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+⅛
26½	23	A Sugar	1.60	13	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—½
13	9⅞	A T&T wi	wi	3306	9½	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	—⅛
53⅞	46½	Am T&T	2.60	640	47⅞	48½	47⅞	47⅞	
23-32	27-64	Am T&T	rt						
				23233	13-32	27-64	25-64	25-64	—1-32
18⅞	9½	AmWWks	.56	16	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
18	16⅛	AWWSpf	1.25	z10	16½	16½	16½	16½	—⅛
16½	15⅛	AW pref	1.25	z430	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
19⅞	14	Am Zinc		5	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13½	—½
25½	18½	Ameron	.60	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+⅛
21⅞	12½	Ametek	.60a	33	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14¾	—⅛
27⅛	17½	AMF Inc	.90	53	19⅞	20	19½	19⅞	
50⅞	32½	Amfac	.80	4	39⅛	39⅞	39	39⅞	+⅛
27	16⅞	AMK Cp	.20	188	17	17⅞	17	17⅞	—⅛
57¼	46⅛	AMP Inc	.58	126	48⅞	49½	48½	49	+⅛
48½	21½	Ampex Corp		116	22⅛	22½	21½	22	—½
39¼	30¼	Amsted	2.40	6	32	32⅛	32	32⅛	+⅛
15⅞	8⅞	Amtel	.32	32	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
32¼	25⅛	Anacond	1.90	163	26⅞	27⅞	26⅝	26⅞	—⅛
44⅛	29¼	Anch Hock	1	58	29⅞	30½	29⅞	30	
20⅛	15¼	AncorpNSv	1	27	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	—⅛
40¼	27½	And Clay	1.20	2	33½	33½	33½	33½	
26⅛	15⅛	ApacheCp	.25	5	16⅛	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	—1
38⅞	25¼	ApcoOil	1.37f	24	26	27	26	26⅛	—⅛
28⅞	17⅞	APL Corp		6	19	19	18½	18½	+⅛
22½	15	APL pf	C1.06	4	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
64⅞	50½	Aqua Chem		72	53	54¼	53	53⅞	+½
118	92	ARA Svc	.96	78	97⅛	99½	95	97½	—1⅛
42⅞	25⅞	ArcoAlN	.03e	37	26½	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+⅝
59⅞	52⅞	ArchDan	1.60	19	53	53½	53	53½	+⅛
23	19⅛	ArizPSvc	1.08	24	20½	20½	20	20½	+⅛
19⅞	10½	Arlans DS	.20	69	19	19⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
29⅞	21¼	Armcost	1.40	106	23½	23½	23½	23½	—½
29⅞	25⅞	Armco	pf2.10	28	28	28	27⅞	28	
48½	42⅞	Armour	1.60	4	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	—½
35⅞	26	ArmstCk	.80	111	28½	28⅞	28⅞	28½	+⅛
43	33⅞	ArmRub	1.60	7	34	34	34	34	
20½	17½	Aro Corp	.91	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+⅛
25½	18½	Arvin Ind	.9	8	19½	19½	18⅞	18⅞	—⅜
28⅞	20⅛	Ashld Oil	1.20	85	21⅞	21⅞	21⅛	20⅞	—⅛
14	10	Asd Brew		5	10	10⅛	9⅞	10	
45⅞	37	Assd DG	1.20	38	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	—⅛
34½	30	Assd Spg	1.20	2	30½	30½	30½	30½	
12	7⅛	AstTran	.05p	13	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7½	
26	21⅞	AtlCyEl	1.34	7	22⅞	22⅞	22½	22½	—⅝
62	46½	AtlRichfld	2	565	54	54	52¼	53⅞	—1
54	50¼	AtlRch	pf3.75						
				z1240	51	51	51	51	—⅛
61	41½	AtlRch	pf2.80	61	43½	44½	43½	43½	—½
24⅛	19¼	Atlas Chem	1	20	22	22	21⅞	21⅞	
4⅞	3	Atlas Corp		85	3⅛	3⅛	3	3⅛	
12½	8⅞	ATO Inc	.08a	47	9	9	8⅞	9	—⅛
16⅞	9⅞	Autom Sprs	.24	23	10¼	10¼	10	10¼	+⅛
13⅛	6¼	Automin Ind		83	6½	7⅞	6⅞	7	+1⅛
25½	14½	Avco Cp	1.20	186	16⅛	16⅞	15⅞	16⅛	+⅛
53⅞	39	Avco	pf3.20	9	41	41	40¼	41	+⅛
42¼	27⅞	Avery Pd	.20	9	29⅞	29½	29¼	29½	+⅛
13⅞	7½	Avnet Inc	.40	86	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8½	—⅛
184½	146¾	Avon Pd	2.20	347	153	153	149¼	150	—2½
14⅞	11⅞	Aztec Oil	.73f	11	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	

B

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
20⅛	18⅞	Babck W	1.36	91	18¼	19⅛	18	19	+⅝
23⅞	7⅛	BakrOlit	.65	15	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½	+⅛
32½	27⅞	Ball GE	1.82	24	29	29⅛	29	29½	—⅛
59	55	BaltG pfC4		z10	55	55	55	55	
19⅛	9⅞	BangPunt	.60	38	9½	9⅞	9½	9⅞	—⅛
27	21⅛	BangP pf	2	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	
28	24½	Bnk of Cal		7	24¼	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	—⅝
53½	44	Bank of NY	2	18	44¼	45	44½	45	+⅝
70⅞	59⅞	Bank Tr	2.84	30	61½	62	61½	62	
50½	29½	BartOil	1.01f	7	31⅛	32	31⅛	32	+1
56⅛	41½	Bard CR	.25	67	43	44	43	43½	+⅝
15⅛	11⅞	Basic Inc	.80	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
10⅞	7	Bates Mfg		5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
14½	11⅞	Bates Mf	pf 1	7	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
26	17	Bath Ind		32	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+⅛
62	41	Bathin	pf2.50	1	43½	43½	43½	43½	+½
79⅞	43⅛	BauschLb	.80	22	45	45⅛	44⅝	44⅞	+⅛
35½	26	BaxtrLab	.10	265	26½	26⅞	26½	26½	—½
12⅞	9⅝	BayukCig	.50	1	10½	10½	10½	10½	
50½	42¼	Bearings	1	8	43	43	43	43	—⅛
39½	30½	Beat Fds	1	114	30½	30½	29	29	—1⅞
51½	31⅛	Beckman	.50	10	32	32½	32	32½	—⅛
62½	45½	Bect Dick	.30	81	48	48	47¼	47⅞	—⅜
19½	13½	BeechAr	.75b	30	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13⅞	—½
34⅞	15¾	Belco Pet	.50	69	15⅞	17⅞	15⅞	17⅞	+1⅞
		Belden	1.60	5	27⅞	27⅞	27¼	27¼	
22½	15⅞	BeldnaH	.60b	4	17¼	17½	17¼	17½	+⅛
57⅞	30½	Bell How	.60	69	33	33½	32½	33⅛	
15	8¼	Bell Intercon		24	9⅞	9⅞	9⅛	9¼	+⅛
27¼	18½	Bemis Co	1	16	19	19¼	19	19¼	
34⅞	24⅛	Bendix	1.60	50	25½	25⅞	25⅛	25½	—⅛
58	44½	Bendix	pf 3	1	44½	44½	44½	44½	+⅛
52⅞	43¼	BeneficFin	1.60	52	46½	47	46½	46⅞	+⅜
58	54	BenfIF	pf4.50	z80	55½	55½	54	54	—1½
79⅞	69	BenIF	pf4.30	11	71	71	71	71	+1
33	29½	BenIF	Spf2.50	250	32	32	32	32	
13⅞	6½	Benguet		153	7⅛	7⅛	7	7½	+⅛
		Benguet	In	49	6½	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
18⅛	8⅛	Berkey Pho		96	8½	8½	7⅞	7⅞	—⅜
6⅞	3	Bermec Corp		73	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
30⅞	25⅛	Beth Stl	1.80	143	26⅞	26⅞	26⅛	25⅞	—⅛
44⅞	37	Bic Three	.60	10	39¼	39¼	38½	38½	—½
83	69¾	BlackDk	1.20	29	72¼	74⅞	72¼	73	—1¼
23½	13	BlairJohn	.48	35	14⅞	15¼	14½	14½	+⅛
29⅞	23⅛	Bliss Laug	1	43	23⅞	23⅞	22½	22¾	—1⅛
68½	44⅞	Block HR	.36	57	47½	48¼	47½	48	
112	95	BluBel	pf4.75	1	103	103	103	103	+1
18½	10¼	Bobbie Brks		4	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	
31⅞	18⅞	Boeing Co	.40	x230	19⅞	20¼	19¾	20¼	+⅝
76⅞	58½	BoisCas	.25b	194	60	61⅛	59½	61⅛	+1⅛
25	17⅞	BookMth	1.28	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
26⅞	20⅛	Borden	1.20	38	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+⅛
26	21⅞	BorgWar	1.25	33	22	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+⅛
14⅝	12⅛	Bormans	.80	20	12⅞	13⅛	12⅞	13	+⅛
37⅞	31⅛	Bos Edis	2.24	26	35⅞	35⅞	34⅝	34⅝	—⅝
24⅞	13	Bourns Inc		9	15¼	15½	14⅞	15	—⅛
11½	6⅛	BrantAir	.50	419	7⅞	8½	7⅞	8¼	+1
59⅞	49	BriggST	2.40a	13	50½	51½	50½	51½	+1⅛
75¼	54	BristMy	1.20	67	55¼	56¼	55¼	55⅝	+½
45⅞	39½	BritMyr	pf 2	2	39½	39½	39½	39½	
13⅞	10	Brit Pet	.32e	80	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
		Br Pet	In.32e	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
30½	24	Bdwy Hale	1	7	26	26	25½	25½	—⅝
43⅞	36½	BwyHa	pf A2	1	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	
27½	24¼	BklynUG	1.72	18	25⅛	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	+½
17⅞	9⅛	Brown Co	wi	15	15⅛	15⅛	14⅞	15	
17¼	13¼	BwnSharp	.68	6	13⅞	13⅞	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
18⅞	13⅞	Brunswk	.05e	201	15¼	15½	14½	15⅛	+⅛
23⅞	1	BucyEr	1.20	11	21	21½	20⅞	20⅞	—⅜
18¼	12⅛	Budd Co	.80	32	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
64⅞	59½	Budd Co	pf 5	z10	61½	61½	61½	61½	+½
7⅞	7⅛	Budg F	pf.60	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
19	9⅛	Budget In	.64	23	10	10¼	10	10¼	+⅛
57	31½	BuffPorg	1.68	67	32½	33⅛	32½	33⅛	+⅝
38½	21	Bulova W	.60	21	22⅞	22⅞	21¾	21¾	—⅝
14⅞	9	Bunk Ramo	77	91	9⅞	9⅞	9⅛	9¼	+⅛

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
43¼	30	BunkR	pf1.50	8	30	30½	29¾	29¾	—⅝
42⅞	32¼	Burl Ind	1.40	45	37½	38¼	37½	38¼	
41⅞	36¼	BurlNor	.10e	21	37¼	37⅞	37¼	37¾	+⅛
8½	7	BurlNor	pf.55	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	+½
22	17½	Burndy	.70	7	18⅞	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	—¼
172¾	122¼	Burrgts	.60	549	127⅞	131¼	126½	129	—⅝
19½	14¼	BushUny	.70f	55	14¼	14½	14¼	14¼	

C

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
33⅞	28⅞	Cabot Cp	.60	47	32⅞	33	31¼	33	+⅝
11⅞	7⅞	Cal Finanl		42	8⅞	8⅞	8½	8½	+⅛
23¼	11½	CallahM	.73f	15	11½	12¼	11½	12¼	+½
23⅞	15⅞	CampRL	.45a	16	19	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞	—⅝
36⅞	29⅞	CampSp	1.10	16	29½	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	—⅛
53	41	CanSou. Ry	3	220	41	41	41	41	—½
8⅛	7	CdBrew	.60a	32	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
75¼	54	Can Pac	1.20	30	54⅞	54⅞	53½	54⅞	+⅛
23½	17¼	CanalRd	1.10	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
36½	24⅞	Cap C Bdcst		34	25¼	27⅞	25¼	27⅞	+⅞
57¼	45	Carbrun	1.40	30	48¼	48¼	48	48	—⅝
14½	11½	Carlisle	.60	3	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	
68½	63½	Caro C&Oh	5	z240	63	64½	63	64½	+½
33⅞	27	CaroPLt	1.46	116	27	27¼	26½	26½	—⅝
28	23¼	CarpTch	1.60	19	24¼	24⅞	24	24½	
39⅞	30	CarrierCp	.60	24	34	36¼	35⅞	36	—⅛
32¼	28	CarrGn	1.70e	10	28	28	28	28	
20⅞	10	CarterW	.40a	80	19½	19⅞	18⅞	19	—1
13	9¼	Case JI		4	11⅞	11⅞	11	11	—⅛
30⅞	20⅞	CastleCke	.60	17	23½	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
44⅞	36	CaterTr	1.20	252	37⅞	39⅞	37½	39⅞	+1
8⅞	5½	CCI Corp		41	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
23	19	Ceco Corp	.90	9	20	20½	20	20½	+⅛
61⅞	49⅞	CelaneseCp	2	74	55⅞	57⅞	55¼	56⅞	+1⅛
59½	54	Celan	prA4.50	16	55¼	55¼	55	55	—⅛
48½	24½	Cenco Ins	.30	22	26⅛	27¼	26⅛	27¼	—⅝
13	8⅞	Cent Fdy		16	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
24⅞	21¼	Cen Hud	1.48	12	22	22	21⅞	22	—⅛
24½	19	CnIllLt	1.44	5	22(	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+⅛
64	59	C IllLt	pf4.50	z140	59	59	59	59	—1
19½	16⅞	CenIllPS	1.12	23	17½	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+⅛
25	19¼	Cent La El	1	6	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	—⅛
17⅞	16⅛	CenMPw	1.16	17	16⅞	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	
45⅞	36½	Cent SW	1.90	309	35½	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	—1¼
33	23¼	Cent Soya	.80	18	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+⅛
24⅞	18⅞	Cerro Corp	.80	84	19½	19⅞	19½	19½	—½
29¼	19½	Cerro	1.60b	112	22½	23	22½	22¾	—1⅛
26⅞	18½	Cert-teed	.80	13	20	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+⅛
24	16	CessnaA	.80b	27	16½	16½	16	16⅛	—⅛
22⅞	18⅞	CFI	51	80	1	20½	20½	20½	
16½	7⅛	Chadbrn	Inc	57	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+½
29¼	24¼	ChampS	1.20	16	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	—⅛
39⅞	29⅞	Chartwell	2	3	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	—¼
56¼	45	ChaseMn	1.80	247	46¼	48	46½	47½	+1
21¼	16½	Checker Mot		5	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
28¼	22½	Chemetrn	Ib	6	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	—⅛
67½	56	ChemNY	2.40	38	57¼	57¼	56⅝	57¼	
13⅞	6	Chemwy	.20b	13	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
34½	30⅞	Ches Ohio	.40	1	31⅞	31⅞	31½	31½	+½
58⅞	51¼	Ches Ohio	wi	9	52⅞	52½	52	52	—½
52⅞	44¼	Chesebrough	1	26	44⅞	44⅞	44¼	44½	—½
10½	7⅞	ChicEast	III	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
19½	13¼	ChiMil	SPP	4	14⅞	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	—⅝
25¼	17⅞	ChiMil	SP pf	6	17½	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+¼
38½	32⅞	ChiPneuT	2	19	35½	35⅞	35¼	35¼	—⅛
22	17½	ChRIP	ct 1.20	7	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
21½	14½	ChrcNW	34	16	15½

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MAY 2-3, 1970

Tokyo Stock Prices Up Following Record Fall

TOKYO, May 1 (Reuters).—Japanese stock prices closed a little higher today, but the gain made up very little of the ground lost in yesterday's steep decline—the sharpest single-day loss ever recorded on the stock exchange.

Yesterday, the index for the first, or principal, section of the market fell 201.11 to 2,114.32, its lowest point of the year. The decline was nearly double the previous recorded drop, set last January. Today, the index moved up 4.125.61.

After the close yesterday, the stock exchange lowered most of its margin requirements to 30 percent from 40 percent, effective today. Market sources noted that credit was eased despite the very high outstanding balance of loans for margin trading.

[Securities dealers here said that over 80 percent of yesterday's selling was done by foreigners, chiefly European. It also was reported that the sellers were largely institutional investors, the New York Times reported from Tokyo.

[Some dealers felt, however, that the selling was done here to shift investments to the New York market, the dispatch continued.

[Another theory, offered by Daiwa Securities Co., suggested that because of widespread declines in New York, European investment trusts that hold U.S. stocks have had to raise a considerable amount of cash for investors who have liquidated their positions. Rather than sell the U.S. shares at a loss, these European institutional investors have been selling Japanese stocks, and to a lesser extent West German and Dutch stocks, where a profit is still to be made, the Times said.]

IOS Cutting Payroll; Bonn Seeks Report

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, May 1.—Bernie Cornfeld's huge Investors Overseas Services empire is releasing hundreds of employees in Geneva, in West Germany, and elsewhere to cut down on overhead.

The move, confirmed by IOS officials in Germany and Geneva, comes at a time when IOS stocks have plunged to new lows and West German authorities have moved in with a demand for a report. An IOS spokesman denied there was any connection, however, and said the personnel cutbacks had been planned before the stock slide began.

He declined to give exact figures, but an IOS official in Munich said that no more than 50 of the company's 800 administrative personnel in Germany would be released and others would be transferred to new jobs.

'Austerity in Order'

An IOS official in Geneva said that several hundred of the 2,100 employees in the Geneva region got their discharge notices yesterday.

"A certain amount of austerity is in order," said an IOS spokesman in Geneva. The administrative budget, planned at $80 million a year, would be sharply reduced, he said. But he could not say at this stage whether it would end up at $60 million or $40 million.

Asked whether Mr. Cornfeld would be giving up his private airplane, the spokesman said he did not think so. "Bernie's airplane is a personal expense, not a company expense," he pointed out.

Status Report Sought

In Germany, an IOS official said that a status report demanded by the Federal Supervisory Office for Banking and Credit Affairs would be delivered next Wednesday in Berlin. A further report on the balance of U.S. holdings would be handed over at the end of May when it is available, he added.

IOS German chief Erich Mende was called to Berlin earlier this week to discuss the sudden drop in IOS fund values. The talks are to be continued next week when Mr. Mende presents his status report.

The IOS top command reshuffled its management pattern at a two-day conference in Geneva last week. The result was formation of an eight-man "crisis" board to oversee the whole fund empire, which includes 18 different funds owned by more than one million persons.

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Goodyear to Pay $23 Million for Dutch Tire Firm

AKRON, Ohio, May 1 (Reuters).—Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. said today it has an agreement to acquire Dutch tire and rubber firm NV Rubber-Fabriek Vredestein for $23 million.

Goodyear said the agreement, with directors and management of Vredestein, is for the largest U.S. rubber firm to acquire a majority of the shares for cash.

The agreement provides that Vredestein, through a subsidiary, will offer to purchase all the shares that were outstanding prior to the sale to Goodyear.

Earlier today, B. F. Goodrich Co. went to a Dutch court to demand that Vredestein offer stock in a tire-making subsidiary to Goodrich at a "fair price." Goodrich, the second largest in the industry, has a minority interest in the unit and a number of technical agreements with it.

Swiss Block New Issues of Foreign Bonds on Market

GENEVA, May 1 (NYT).—Switzerland's "big three" commercial banks have temporarily suspended the underwriting of Swiss franc bond issues by foreign borrowers because of a tight Swiss capital market.

Union Bank, Swiss Credit Bank and the Swiss Bank Corp. said yesterday that they made the decision after consulting with the central bank.

The first of the foreign borrowers to be affected, according to banking sources, is Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. The U.S. firm planned to float a 60 million franc (about $14 million) bond issue next month, the sources said.

Because of the prevailing tight conditions on the capital market, several recent bond issues by foreign firms were not fully subscribed, it was stated.

The $235 million total of new bond and share issues, foreign and Swiss, placed during the first quarter, was 19 percent less than for the year-ago quarter, Union Bank reported. The $40 million raised by foreign borrowers was down 55 percent from the 1969 quarter.

Fed's Credit Expansion Policy Is Continued

NEW YORK, May 1 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve continued to pursue gingerly its policy of modest credit expansion in the latest two weeks despite apparent tightness in some important indicators, banking data published yesterday showed.

The monetary aggregates—the broad measures of financial quantities on which the central bank said in mid-April it had decided to give greater relative emphasis—generally continued to display accelerating rates of growth.

The monetary base (the "high-powered" money that the Treasury and the Fed. supply to the economy) averaged $80.35 billion in the week ended Wednesday. This represented a seasonally adjusted annual rate of increase well above the 2 percent gain in the quarter ended March 18.

Japanese Reserves Up

TOKYO, May 1 (Reuters).—The Finance Ministry said today that Japan's external reserves at the end of April rose to a record $3.923 billion, up $55 million from March.

6-Month Loss At Rootes Is Biggest Ever

Chrysler Unit Seeking To Raise $26.2 Million

By John M. Lee

LONDON, May 1 (NYT).—Rootes Motors Ltd., the beleaguered U.K. subsidiary of Chrysler Corp., reported today a record loss for the first six months of its fiscal year and suggested that its loss for the entire year might also be a record.

At the same time, Rootes announced it would be making a rights issue, underwritten by Chrysler, to raise almost $26.2 million in new capital. In addition, a $12 million loan by Chrysler for five years has also been arranged.

The name of the company is also to be changed beginning July 1 to Chrysler United Kingdom.

The smallest of Britain's Big Four auto companies, with about 10 percent of the market, Rootes is known for its Hillman, Sunbeam and Humber models.

Industry analysts tonight interpreted today's moves as an effort by Chrysler to provide sufficient capital to sustain its ailing subsidiary until the company's popular new fastback model, the Hillman Avenger, pays off. The Avenger, introduced in February, took almost 5 percent of the new car market in March, pushing Rootes's share to almost 11 percent.

The name change drew some initial nationalistic grumblings but was later welcomed as an indication that Chrysler intended to hang onto its U.K. investment.

The reported loss in the six months ended Jan. 31 was $18 million. This compared with a profit of $2.5 million in the year-ago period. The company said losses had continued during February and March but that an improved position was expected in the last four months of the fiscal year.

The company said in a circular to stockholders that its total loss for the year ended July 31 might be between $24 million and $26.4 million. In its 1967 fiscal year, Rootes suffered its record loss of $35.2 million. A 1968 profit of $7.3 million was followed by a 1969 profit of $1.5 million.

All the British auto companies have traveled a bumpy road because of the government's policy of depressing domestic new car sales with high taxes and stiff installment buying terms to divert production to less-profitable export sales, which nevertheless benefit the balance of payments.

Recurrent labor problems with wildcat strikes in both the auto companies and key suppliers, such as the current four-week strike at Pilkington Glass, have also impaired profits.

Chrysler last month reported a first-quarter loss of $29.4 million.

Bethlehem Prices Are Hiked 4.7% On Single Most Important Product

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK, May 1 (NYT).—Bethlehem Steel Corp. yesterday increased the price of flat rolled steel products an average 4.7 percent.

These steels comprise about 35 percent of the industry's total shipments and are used in automobiles, refrigerators and many other consumer items. The move affects the largest single category of finished steel products.

The announcement by the nation's second largest steel maker appeared to have taken the industry by surprise. One competitor said: "Unofficially, I'm gasping. Officially, no comment." U.S. Steel, the largest in the industry, declined comment, as did Republic Steel, the third largest.

The announcement came two days after Bethlehem reported a 34 percent drop in its first-quarter profits from the 1969 quarter despite a 9 percent increase in sales.

The new prices are effective with shipments as of June 1.

The company gave no reason for the increase.

The last major increase in these steels was announced in August, 1969, when a 4.8 percent advance was instituted. The automobile industry protested that increase.

Steel price increases in 1969 were broader and steeper than in any year since 1956, with the mills posting price increases on more than 90 percent of their products. The government's wholesale price index for steel mill products rose about 8 percent in 1969, compared with 2.8 percent in 1968.

U.S. Businessmen Betting On a Long-Term Expansion

WASHINGTON, May 1 (WP).—A survey indicated yesterday that American business, despite increasing indications of a softening economy, is apparently willing to bet on continued long-term expansion:

McGraw-Hill's annual survey of corporate capital spending plans projects a steady growth in this sector from 1970 through 1973.

On the other hand, an economic report issued by the Commerce Department showed that manufacturers' attempts to scale down their inventories to cope with declining orders may take longer than had been predicted.

Manufacturers' stocks rose in March while shipments declined, producing the highest monthly stock-sales ratio since October, 1967, the height of the minirecession.

According to standard economic theory substantial backlogs overhang the market, causing production cutbacks until the excess inventories are worked off.

See 9% Increase

McGraw-Hill predicted 1970 capital spending would increase 9 percent while an earlier Commerce Department report had predicted a 10.6 percent gain.

But Douglas Greenwald, McGraw-Hill's chief economist, said the rising level of capital spending plans for the next three years was "much more important" than the projected gain for 1970.

Long-term prospects rather than current needs appear to be fueling the capital spending plans, Mr. Greenwald said, noting that U.S. industry was operating at 83 percent of capacity at the end of last year.

Theory Discounted

Some economists have contended that available credit cannot possibly finance a continued skyrocketing of business investment, but the McGraw-Hill study indicates the corporations surveyed discounted this theory.

The companies said they planned to spend $82.3 billion this year, $85.33 billion in 1971, $87.75 billion in 1972, and $89.50 billion in 1973 for plant and equipment.

Another economic indicator, new orders for manufactured products, declined another 1.9 percent in March to $53.8 billion, the Commerce Department reported. Shipments decreased $700 million to $54.9 billion.

Manufacturers' inventories grew $100 million in the month to reach $95.7 billion.

Business Rate By Year-End Seen Higher

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, May 1 (NYT).—Business activity should accelerate sharply toward the end of the year, a group of the nation's leading business forecasters predicted yesterday, with little likelihood of significant relief from inflation by the end of the year.

At the same time, a high official of one of the country's largest mutual fund complexes warned of a renewed tightening of monetary policy later this year, thus posing the possibility that sharply higher federal borrowing requirements might be imposed on Wall Street "just as the market's absorptive ability is being squeezed down again."

Speaking at the 12th annual forecasting conference of the American Statistical Association, Daniel S. Ahearn, vice-president of Wellington Management Co. (and a key Treasury official in the Kennedy administration), said there was a "real possibility" that the administration or the Federal Reserve would in such circumstances seek to supplement "orthodox restraint" with a "package of direct controls on the flow of credit and capital."

Harold C. Passer, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs, rejected such a suggestion—by implication at least. In a long discussion of the administration's basic economic philosophy, he said that the "premier principle" was "maximum reliance on the market mechanism."

Mr. Passer, in the most explicit acceptance yet by a high administration official of the ideas of Milton Friedman, the economist of the University of Chicago, said that "in monetary policy, the rule is to achieve a generally steady and moderate growth in the money supply year after year."

French Reserves Gain

PARIS, May 1.—France's gold and foreign currency reserves rose 392 million francs ($70.6 million) in April after repayment of short-term debts of 1.727 billion francs ($311 million), the Finance Ministry reported yesterday. Total reserves now total 22.39 billion francs ($4.03 billion).

Bankers Assured by Burns U.S. Inflation Can Be Cooled

By Jan Nugent Pearce

WASHINGTON, May 1 (WP).—The persistent price inflation afflicting the U.S. economy can be cooled by adhering to a prudent path of government policies, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board reiterated yesterday.

The government must steer a middle course between continued inflation and a protracted economic slump, Fed chief Arthur Burns said.

His agency, in turn, must keep monetary policy liberal enough to prevent pinching and stringent enough to resist any re-emergence of excess demand, he added.

No Quick Turnaround

In a speech before a meeting of Latin American central bankers in Chile, Mr. Burns also declared the United States had no intention of righting its precarious international payments balance by quickly reducing its demand for imports.

Mr. Burns emphasized he took a long-term view of U.S. trade prospects, looking for an expansion in both exports and imports. As the recent explosive growth in imports tails off, the U.S. balance-of-payments account will gradually be helped, he indicated.

There have been reports of substantial disagreements within the administration about the relative importance and immediacy of the balance-of-payments issue. The Commerce Department views it as an overriding, current problem, while other agencies take a more liberal view, sources say.

A 'Gradual Checking'

"It is our hope that the gradual checking of inflation and maintenance of orderly economic expansion ... will allow normal growth of imports to proceed, but without recurrence of any such explosive increase as took place beginning near the end of 1967 and on into 1969," Mr. Burns explained.

In a generally optimistic assessment of the domestic economy, the Fed chairman claimed the present slowdown had not become a recession. He cited as evidence recent hefty increases in corporate investment in plant and equipment.

Current record high U.S. interest rates "have already passed their peak," he declared. But he said he could not predict a substantial decline in world interest rates at this time.

Noting widespread inflationary fever in industrialized nations, he indicated central banks may have to raise interest rates even higher "at least in the short run" to try to check the price spiral.

Interest rate declines here could have an adverse effect on the U.S. balance of payments, he noted, because the large inflow of foreign capital attracted by last year's record high rates will probably not be repeated.

Wall Street Rides Out Early Storm

Leading Indexes Off Only Slightly

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, May 1 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, trending a bit lower in dull trading today, reacted with surprising calm to last night's announcement by President Nixon that the United States had sent combat troops into Cambodia.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 733.63 with a setback of 2.44. At 11 a.m., the indicator was down 6.20, but a recovery got under way by noon. Yesterday, the Dow lost 1.32 points.

During the afternoon, in fact, the NYSE composite index actually showed a token gain before finishing .07 point lower at 44.75.

Losses held a 702 to 559 advantage over gains at the close. Standard & Poor's lost 0.08 to 81.44.

"The market's action reflects the over-sold condition of stock prices," declared one broker. "Investors appeared in no hurry to act today and the situation in Cambodia may become somewhat clarified over the weekend."

The term "over-sold" implies a technical condition wherein stock prices undergo a prolonged reversal that, in itself, tends to create a certain resilience within the market. The Dow indicator, for example, dropped nearly 50 points during April. Also, prior to last Wednesday's rally, declines had outnumbered advancing issues for 19 straight trading days on the Big Board.

Volume Is Low

Low volume was a tip-off to the investing public's apathy. It totaled 8.29 million shares, the lowest turnover in nearly two weeks, and at no time during the day did "scare selling" become evident. Even in the first hour, only 2.26 million shares changed hands.

A number of defense and aerospace issues, a group that has been badly mauled in the market over the last two years, posted fractional gains. These gainers included United Aircraft, Boeing, Lockheed, Grumman and McDonnell Douglas. General Dynamics rose 1 5/8 to 22 3/8.

Several glamour stocks, however, took a tumble in active trading. The biggest loser was Polaroid, down 7 1/4 to 77, as the session's most heavily traded issue.

Polaroid at Low

Polaroid, trading at its lowest price since late 1966, bore the brunt of some selling by institutions, brokers stated. Eastman Kodak, another giant company, reportedly plans to enter the instant camera field in a move that could spell major competition for Polaroid.

Telex, the second most active issue, continued to decline. It slipped 1 1/2 to 99 1/2 after losing 3 in the previous session.

Fairchild Camera dropped 5 1/2 to 53 1/4, after setting a new year-ly low at 52 1/2. The company indicated its caution about second-quarter results and noted that growing signs of softness in the economy might upset its projections for sales and earnings.

Another big loser on the active roster was Memorex, down 5 to 79 1/2. Both Memorex and Telex are computer-equipment companies.

IBM, selling ex-dividend by $1.20 a share, was unchanged at 296 3/4.

American Telephone, ending at 47 7/8, also finished without change. General Motors added 1/2 at 69 7/8.

Blue-chip stocks losing a point or more included Swift, Woolworth, Owens-Illinois, Johns-Manville and Procter & Gamble.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices opened and closed lower despite a brief swing on the plus side in light trading.

Loss at Jones & Laughlin Increased 5-Fold in Quarter

PITTSBURGH, May 1 (NYT).—William J. Stephens, chairman and chief exective officer of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., reported yesterday a loss of $977,000 in the first quarter.

This was more than five times the deficit of $185,000 in the fourth quarter of last year. In the first three months of 1969, J & L, the nation's sixth largest steel producer, had shown a profit of $7.7 million, or 46 cents a share.

Sales in the latest quarter were $265.97 million, an advance from $258.53 million in the comparable 1969 period, following roughly the pattern of the rest of the industry of rising sales and worsening after-tax earnings.

A decision on common-stock dividends was deferred until May 21. The firm had been paying 33.75 cents a share every quarter since 1966.

Officials of Ling-Temco-Vought Inc. had no comment on the decision. More than 81 percent of J & L is held by LTV. However the big conglomerate, which has deficit troubles of its own, has been unable directly to exercise its control of the steel company, pending the outcome of court actions and anti-trust negotiations with the Justice Department.

Pan American

Pan American World Airways showed little improvement in operating results in the first quarter from the preceding three months, although the March loss was reduced from that of the 1969 month, according to the preliminary unaudited statement issued yesterday in New York.

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	239.1	241.7
Loss (millions)	—20.09	—10.82
Per Share Loss	— 0.58	— 0.32

In the final quarter of 1969 the net loss was $20.76 million after a $253 000 loss on disposal of property and equipment.

Arlans Department Stores

Year to June 31		
Revenue (millions)	364.0	337.0
Profits (millions)	3.96	6.14
Per Share	1.40	2.20

Champion Spark Plug

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	—	—
Profits (millions)	6.64	6.25
Per Share	0.53	0.51

Crane Co.

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	161.32	101.15
Profits (millions)	1.94	1.91
Per Share	0.75	0.73

Di Giorgio Corp.

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	82.9	88.8
Profits (millions)	0.9	0.9
Per Share	0.20	0.21

Ethyl Corp.

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	139.94	120.12
Profits (millions)	8.96	7.65
Per Share	0.77	0.63

Fuqua Industries

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	75.6	68.6
Profits (millions)	1.57	1.54
Per Share	0.24	0.23

General Dynamics

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	569.2	593.4
Profits (millions)	11.51	7.48
Per Share	1.09	0.71

Granite City Steel

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	47.03	33.04
Profits (millions)	1.31	1.41
Per Share	0.30	—

Grolier Inc.

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	47.9	44.3
Profits (millions)	1.64	1.55
Per Share	0.34	0.32

Hanes Corp.

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	—	—
Profits (millions)	a1.25	1.46
Per Share	0.32	0.38

a—Figures exclude a special credit of $0.35 million, or 22 cents a share.

Hobart Manufacturing

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	49.8	43.32
Profits (millions)	3.29	3.21
Per Share	0.59	0.57

Ideal Basic Industries

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	29.91	30.96
Profits (millions)	1.97	1.99
Per Share	0.12	0.13

Inland Container Corp.

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	48.7	44.89
Profits (millions)	2.06	2.02
Per Share	0.71	0.67

Interstate Department Stores

Year to Jan. 31	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	656.3	589.3
Profits (millions)	8.8	10.98
Per Share	1.70	2.27

Lykes-Youngstown Corp.

First Quarter	1970	1969*
Revenue (millions)	232.54	225.3
Profits (millions)	4.35	5.97
Per Share	0.10	0.29

* Figures are re-stated for merger of Lykes Corp. and Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co.

National Union Electric

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	37.2	40.7
Profits (millions)	0.63	1.26
Per Share	0.32	0.64

Outboard Marine

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	80.1	91.1
Profits (millions)	4.18	6.29
Per Share	0.52	0.78
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	143.27	143.0
Profits (millions)	3.79	4.92
Per Share	0.47	0.61

St. Joseph Lead

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	43.4	43.6
Profits (millions)	9.45	9.58
Per Share	1.10	1.12

Todd Shipyards

Year to March 31	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	218.3	216.4
Profits (millions)	5.36	5.27
Per Share	3.61	3.56

United Airlines

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	339.7	321.3
Profits (millions)	—15.08	—1.24
Per Share	— 0.83	—0.08

United Utilities

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	78.4	70.1
Profits (millions)	7.23	7.4
Per Share	0.24	0.26

(Continued Page 10, Col. 4)

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 10.)

— 1970 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
31¾	26	Mont Pw 1.68	32	27⅛	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	
17½	10	Moor McCor	14	10⅞	11⅜	10⅝	11⅜	+ ⅜
71	57	MorganJ 2.40	88	60	60½	59½	60½	+ 1⅛
30	22¼	MorseSho .70	547	22	23	21	21	—1¼
40	25½	Mor-Nor .80	10	27¾	28½	27¾	28¼	+ ⅜
141¾	85¾	Motorola 1	51	88	97	88	90½	— 1½
29¾	27	MtFuelS 1.80	3	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅜
23½	21⅛	MSlaTT 1.36	7	21½	22	21½	22	+ ⅜
19⅛	13½	MSL Ind .40	37	13½	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
23⅝	19½	Munsingwr 1	24	20⅝	21½	20⅝	21½	+ ⅞
27¾	22¾	Murphy 1.20	12	25½	25¾	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
11⅝	8⅝	Murphy Ind	5	9⅝	9½	9½	9⅝	— ⅜
22½	16⅛	MurphOil .60	10	16⅝	16¾	16½	16½	
16½	13	MurryOh .60	5	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜

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— 1970 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
68½	37⅝	Nalco Ch .70	38	41½	41⅝	41	41⅝	+ ⅜
45⅞	24¼	Narco Scl .60	6	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
43⅜	27⅝	NashuaCp .44	10	28½	28⅝	28	28	— ⅜
24¼	15¾	Nat Airlin .40	183	16¼	16¾	16	16⅛	— ⅞
26⅞	17⅛	N Aviat 1.24e	39	18⅞	19½	18⅝	19½	+ ⅝
55	48⅞	Nat Biso 2.20	26	48¾	48⅞	48½	48¼	— ¾
75¼	54	Nat Can .80	24	56⅞	57	56⅞	57	
67	48	N Can pf 1.50	11	51	51	51	51	
171¾	114¾	NatCash 1.20	195	120½	122½	120¼	121	—1¼
62	59	Nat Cash wi	6	61½	62	61½	61½	— ¼
72	43	Nat Chem .50	21	45¾	47	45¾	46½	+1½
18½	14⅝	Nat Distil .90	55	16⅛	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
60¼	57	NDist pf4.25	2150	57¼	58	57¼	58	+ ½
25⅞	22⅛	Nat Fuel 1.68	18	23¾	24⅜	23⅝	24⅜	+ ⅝
20¼	13	Nat Gent .20	40	13½	13⅞	13¼	13¾	+ ⅛
24½	18½	NatGyps 1.05	70	19⅝	20¼	19½	20	+ ¼
9¼	5¾	Nat Indust	39	6	6	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
13¼	11¾	NatInd pf.60	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	12⅛	NatInd pf1.25	8	12¼	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
28	21⅞	NatLead .40e	73	22⅝	23⅜	22⅝	23⅜	+ ½
29½	23⅛	NatPresto .90	8	25	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ¼
20	15¾	NatSvcIn .60	13	15⅞	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
40⅝	31⅞	Nat Stand .75	10	35	35¼	34⅝	35¼	— ⅛
30	23½	NatStarch .60	3	26	26	26	26	
44¼	37¼	Nat Steel 2.50	21	38½	38½	38⅜	38½	
13⅝	12¾	Nat Tea .80	14	12⅞	12½	12½	12½	
15⅝	10⅝	NatUnEl .90	11	11⅝	12	11½	11½	
65¼	25¼	Natomas .25	81	29¼	28⅞	27¾	27¾	—1⅜
27¾	20¼	Neptune .74	10	23	23¼	22½	22¾	— ⅜
43⅝	37¼	Nev Pow 1.16	11	36½	36½	36½	36½	— ⅞
28	21¼	Newberry 1	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
23½	20¾	NEngEl 1.48	25	21¼	21¾	21½	21½	
35⅞	30	NEngTel 2.36	30	32¼	32¼	32	32	— 1½
37⅛	29⅝	Newmnt 1.04	106	31½	31½	30¼	31	— ⅛
114½	95	Newmt pf4.50	1	98	98	98	98	+1
25¼	20⅛	NYHond .15e	2	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20½	
32¼	27½	NYSEG 2.08	34	29⅞	30	29¼	30	+ ½
52½	49	NY SE pf3.75	2300	51	51	49	49	—2¼
17⅞	15½	Niag MP 1.10	90	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
71⅞	64	NiagM pf5.25	270	66½	66½	66½	66½	
64½	59	NiagM pf4.85	2100	61	61	61	61	
53½	48	NiagM pf3.90	260	50	50	50	50	—1
20⅞	15¾	Niag Shr .55e	19	16	16¼	15¾	16¼	+ ⅜
85⅞	74¼	NorfolkWst 6	52	75	75⅝	75	75⅝	+ ¾
20⅝	13¾	NorrisInd .80	62	15	16⅞	15	16½	+1½
21¼	17⅝	NoAmCar 1	11	17¾	18¼	17½	18¼	+ ⅝
22	17	NAmCoal 1.60	8	17¼	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
54⅛	26	NorAmPhil 1	95	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	+1
23⅛	15½	NoAmRk 1.20	53	17¼	17¾	17¼	17⅜	
62¼	53½	NoARk pf4.75	7	54	55	54	55	+1
20⅝	16	NoArk pf1.35	2	16¾	16¾	16½	16½	
15⅞	13⅞	Noeast Ut .94	24	14⅞	14⅞	14	14⅛	
32⅞	26¾	NoIllGas 1.72	17	30¼	31	30⅛	30½	— ⅛
30¾	27¼	NoIndPS 2.20	3	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
49½	39¾	NoNG pf6.50	2	44½	44⅝	44½	44½	— ⅛
105½	99½	NoNG pf8.48	2200	101½	101½	101½	101½	—1
78½	71	NoNG pf5.60	220	77	77	77	77	— ½
81½	73½	NoNG pf5.50	2120	78	78	78	78	+1
28½	22¼	NoStPw 1.60	28	24½	24⅝	24¼	24¼	+ ⅜
56	53½	NSPw pf4.16	2100	53½	53½	53½	53½	—1⅜
52	45½	NSPw pf3.60	2100	49½	49½	49½	49½	+1½
19⅞	11½	Nthgate .50g	13	12⅜	12¾	12⅜	12¾	+ ⅜
35¾	20½	Northrop 1	46	21¼	22¼	21¼	22	+1
36	22½	Northn pf1.45	6	23	24¼	23	24¼	
29	19⅝	NwstAirl .45	125	20⅞	21¾	20⅝	20⅝	
36½	27	NwBank 1.20	3	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
17¼	11½	Nwst Ind	41	13⅝	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
60	48¾	Nwind pfA5	14	51	51½	50½	51¼	
59½	47½	Nwind pfC5	11	51	51½	51	51½	+ ⅛
49⅞	41¼	NwSUn pf4.20	23	44¾	44¾	44	44¼	+ ¼
75¼	57¼	NwStnSTW 2	7	65	65	64½	64½	— ½
33¾	24¼	Norton 1.50	11	28½	29	28½	29	
46⅞	38½	NortSim 1.22f	16	40¼	40½	40⅛	40½	
43¾	36⅝	NoSim pf1.60	20	37½	37½	36½	36⅝	—1¼
18⅝	12⅛	NVF Co	7	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	

O

— 1970 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
13⅝	8½	Oak Elect .64	73	9½	10⅝	9½	10⅛	+ ½
27⅞	17¾	Oakte Pd .80	3	18½	18½	17¾	17¾	— ½
26⅝	18	Occident Pet 1	686	19½	19¾	19	19⅛	— ⅛
80	59¼	OccidPet pf 4	5	59½	60	59¼	60	— ⅜
70½	54	OccidP pf2.60	10	58	58½	57⅝	58	—1⅛
43½	30½	OccidP pf2.16	1	34	34	34	34	
20½	10¼	Ogden Cp .80	45	11⅜	12	11	12	+ ⅝
25	22	OhioEds 1.54	216	22⅜	22½	21¾	22¼	— ⅛
66	59	Oh Ed pf4.40	z100	59	59	59	59	—1
56	52¼	Oh Ed pf3.90	280	52½	52½	52½	52½	
24	19⅛	Okla GE 1.16	111	20⅜	20¼	20¼	20½	— ¼
12¼	11¼	Ok StEx pf.80	280	11⅞	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
19½	16⅝	OklaNGs 1.12	33	17⅝	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
22¾	16¼	Oln Corp .88	91	16	16⅜	16	16⅜	
20¼	15⅝	Omark Ind 1f	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
20½	16	OnedaLt .70	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
18½	15¼	Opelika 1	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	20¼	Oramerica 1.20	136	20¼	20⅞	20	20½	— ½
53⅛	44	Otis Elev 2	60	50½	51⅞	50¼	51⅛	+ ⅜
27⅞	7¾	Outbd Mar 1	60	20	20	19	19	— ⅜
23⅝	17½	Over Trans 1	7	22	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
100½	80¼	OwensCo 1.40	26	83	83	82¾	83	—1
63¼	47	Owenill 1.35	77	47½	47½	44¾	46	—1
107	86	Owenil pf4.75	2	85	85	85	85	—2
68	64½	OwensIll pf 4	7	65	65	65	65	
16	12⅛	OxfdInda .63	6	13¼	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛

P-Q

— 1970 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
34	27¾	PacGEl 1.50	40	28½	29	28½	29	+ ¼
17½	12¼	PacIndustr .80	5	14¼	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
27½	22⅞	PacLtg 1.60	10	24⅛	24⅛	23½	23½	— ⅝
30	22¾	Pac Pet .25g	67	23⅞	24⅞	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
20⅝	18⅝	PacPwL 1.28	24	19½	19½	19½	19½	—1⅛
27½	18½	Pac Sys Ar	28	18¾	19¼	18½	18½	— ¼
20⅝	18⅛	PacT&T 1.20	17	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
91¾	82	PacT&T pf 6	220	86	86	86	86	—1
18½	12⅞	Pac Tin .60e	14	13	13½	13	13	+ ⅛
20⅝	14	PalmBch .25	10	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	
16½	10½	PanASul .40e	135	11½	11½	10¾	10¾	— ¾
14¼	9½	PanAm WAir	152	9⅞	10	9¾	9⅞	
39½	31½	Penn EP 1.60	33	35¾	36⅝	35⅝	36¼	+ ⅛
34⅛	27¼	Pancrft .50b	x4	27¼	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ¼
41¼	31½	Parges .80	45	33⅞	33⅞	33¼	33⅞	
35⅝	20½	ParkeDav 1	871	22⅝	22⅞	22	22¼	— ⅛
34⅞	17	Penn Cent	246	17¾	18⅞	17⅛	18⅝	+ ⅝
19¾	14	PennDix .60	35	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16½	
14¼	10½	Penn Frut	16	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
51⅛	45	Penney JC 1	63	47	47¼	46¼	47	+ ⅝
64⅛	59	Pa Co pf4.62	2	60	60	60	60	
27⅞	23	PaPwLt 1.60	24	23½	23½	23⅛	23⅛	
106	102	PaPL pf 8.60	z300	104	104	103½	103½	—1½
65¾	59½	PaPL pf 4.50	z150	62½	62½	62	62½	+ ½
63	57	PaPL pf 4.40	z220	58	58	58	58	+ ½
36½	22⅝	Pennwt 1.20a	10	23½	23½	23	23½	
57	40½	Pennwt pf2.50	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ½
28½	20⅝	Pennwt pf1.25	3	22	22	21⅝	22	
36	20⅝	PennZun .80	199	20⅝	21⅜	20	21⅜	+ ⅞
51½	29	Pe SU pf1.33	29	28½	30	28½	29½	+ ½
22½	19	PeopDrg 1.10	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
36½	29⅛	PeopGas 1.96	31	33½	34	33⅛	33½	— ½
55½	45	PepsCo 1	53	46⅛	47⅜	46⅛	47¼	+ ½
16½	10⅝	Perfect Film	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
46⅜	29	Perkn Elm	292	33⅜	31	30⅛	30½	—1⅛
41⅞	37¼	Pet Inc 1.20	30	37½	37½	37¼	37⅜	— ½
23⅞	20	Pet Inc pf 1	5	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
22⅞	20	Pet Inc pf.80	1	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	
44⅞	37½	Petrolane .90	6	38	38	38	38	— ½
32	29¼	Petrol pf1.37	13	29	29	28¾	28¾	— ½
22¾	17⅛	Petrlm 1.23e	4	17½	17½	17⅛	17½	
115	89¼	Pfizer 1.60	129	97	97¾	95½	97⅜	— ⅛
33⅛	30¼	Pfizer wi	19	32⅜	33	32⅜	33	— ⅛
56½	45¼	Phelps D 2.10	51	50½	50⅛	49½	50	— ½
24⅞	22	Phila El 1.64	98	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
98	90¼	PhilaEl pf 7		21000	90½	90½	90	90	— ½
66	61¾	PhilEl pf4.68	2790	62¾	62¾	61½	61½	—1
63	58½	PhilEl pf4.40	120	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	+ ¾
59½	56	PhilEl pf4.30	280	57	57	57	57	
52	50	PhilEl pf3.80	2350	50¼	50¼	50	50	
39½	29½	Phila Elect 1	80	31	31	31½	31	
55	52	PhilMor pf 4	120	52	52	52	52	
25⅛	8⅞	Philp Ind .16	191	9½	9½	9	9⅜	— ⅛
30½	17	Phil Ind pf 1	1	17½	17½	17½	17½	
25⅝	20	Phil Pet 1.30	434	20¾	21½	20¾	21	
20½	14⅝	PhilWnH .10e	27	14½	14½	13¾	13⅞	— ⅝
20⅛	16¼	PiedNGs 1.20	6	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
69¼	51	Pillsbury 1.36	x134	52	52	51	51	— ¾
16½	12⅝	PionNGas .80	25	13½	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
41⅝	29½	Pitney Bw .68	33	29⅞	29⅞	29½	29⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	13	Pit Forg .80	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
90½	86	PittPlW pf 7	z50	88½	88½	88	88	
95⅞	72⅝	Pittston 1.50	83	78½	79½	77½	79	+ ⅞
53⅛	31⅞	Plan Resrch	58	22⅝	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ½
85	68½	Ploughinc .68	36	68½	68½	67¼	67¼	—1⅜
130½	81½	Polaroid .32	2251	82½	82⅝	76	77	—7¼
17⅝	15¾	Portlc 1.20	5	16¼	16½	16¼	16½	+ ½
21⅞	18⅜	PortG El 1.30	17	19	19	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
39½	27½	PotlatchF 1	7	29⅞	29⅞	29¼	29⅞	— ⅜
14⅞	2	Potom El .80	80	13¼	13½	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
37¼	27	PPG Ind 1.40	19	27¾	28⅜	27¾	28	— ⅛
28¼	20½	Premrnind .60	7	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20½	— ½
19⅜	14¼	Premin pf.90	5	14¾	15⅞	14¾	15⅞	+ ⅝
116¾	97¾	Proct Ga 2.80	61	100½	100½	98½	98½	—1⅛
20½	11	PrpdResch .10	19	11¼	11¼	11	11	— ¼
22⅞	18⅛	PubSCol 1.04	14	18¾	19	18½	18¾	— ⅛
27⅜	23⅜	PSvcEG 1.64	351	23½	24	23	24	+ ½
68	63	PSEG pf5.05	z50	65½	65½	65½	65½	
57	53	PSEG pf4.18	z10	53½	53½	53½	53½	+ ½
20⅝	19⅛	PSEG pf1.40	2	20	20	20	20	
41⅜	32½	PubSvIn 2.08	11	34⅞	35⅛	34½	35⅛	+ ⅛
15	13¾	PSInd pf1.08	z70	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	
8⅝	6	Publkind .45f	105	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
23½	19	Publoint .28	7	20⅞	20⅞	20¾	20¾	+ ⅜
18½	16	PR Cem 1.10	11	16½	17	16½	16½	— ½
33	27¾	Pugs PL 1.76	3	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
48¼	37¾	Pullman 2.80	20	41½	41½	41¼	41½	— ⅛
24	3¼	PureCo .84b	44	13½	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
71⅜	52¼	Purolatr 1.60	5	53¼	53¼	52½	52½	— 1½
47⅜	42½	Quak Oat .94	103	43	43⅜	43	43	— ½
82	73	QuakOat pf 3	2	80	80	80	80	
26⅞	20⅛	QuakStOil .80	11	21	21½	21	21⅜	+ ⅜
20⅜	12⅝	Questor .50	30	13	13	13	13	+ ¼
33¼	33	Questor pfA2	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	

R

— 1970 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
30⅛	24¼	RalstonP .70	76	24¾	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
42¼	34⅛	RalstP pf1.20	6	34¼	34¼	34	34	— ¼
29⅜	18½	Ramada .24	139	19¼	19¼	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅜
26⅛	14⅝	Ranco Inc .92	17	15½	16⅛	15½	16⅛	+ ⅜
21⅝	12½	RapidAm .75	71	12⅞	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
54⅜	32	Raybstos 1.50	5	34⅛	34⅜	34	34⅜	+ ⅛
16¾	10	Raym Int .80	1	10½	10½	10½	10½	
33⅜	20	Raytheon .60	66	23¼	23½	22	22½	+ ⅞
33½	25	Rayth pf1.12	2	24	24	24	24	—1
34⅛	23½	RCA 1	306	24¼	24¼	23⅜	24	— ⅜
81	63	RCA cv pf 4	29	63⅜	63⅜	63	63⅜	— ⅜
56	51½	RCA pf3.50	z110	51½	51½	51	51	—1½
16½	10¼	Reading Co	26	10⅞	10⅞	10	10	— ¼
14½	9	Reading 1 pf	7	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
27⅞	13¾	RdgBates .25	46	15½	16	15¼	15½	
37	15⅝	Redman .10e	62	16½	16½	15	15¼	—1
26⅝	20⅞	RepubSr 1.50	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
13¼	9½	RelchCh .50	16	10	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ¼
10⅝	8⅛	ReliabStr .60	2	8⅜	8½	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
29⅞	19	Reliance .70	97	19½	19½	19	19	— ½
84	58	RellanEl pf 3	2	58	57	57	57	—1
27¾	14⅛	Republic Cp	459	14½	14¾	14	14	—1¼
37⅜	33¼	RepubSti 2.50	16	33⅛	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	16	Revco DS .20	20	16½	17½	16½	17½	+ ⅞
27	21	RevereC 1.59	2	23	23	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
74⅜	57¼	Revlon 1	117	58¼	58¼	57½	58¼	

— 1970 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
89	71	Revlon pf 1	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	— ¾
39¾	31⅛	Rex Chn 1.50	9	31⅞	31⅞	30⅞	31	— ½
37	28	ReynMet 1.10	38	31¼	31½	30½	31¼	+ ¼
83¼	71	ReyM pf4.50	1	75½	75½	75½	75½	—1
34½	33⅛	ReyM pf2.37	68	33¼	33¼	33¼	33½	— ⅛
46⅜	35½	ReynTob 2.40	85	38¼	39	38⅛	38⅞	+ ⅝
51⅜	36¾	ReyTb pf2.25	14	38¼	39¼	38¼	39¼	+1¼
32⅜	24¼	Rheingold .20	37	26⅜	26⅞	26	26⅞	
21⅞	13	Richardson .80	3	13¾	13¾	13½	13½	— ½
64⅞	51½	RichMerr .90	45	52⅝	52⅞	52⅛	52⅝	
22	18⅝	Riegel Pap 1	5	18¾	19	18¾	19	+
15½	12¼	RiegelTxt .80	2	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅜
13¾	10¼	RioGrand .60	6	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
10⅝	9⅝	RioGrn pf.80	16	10⅛	10¼	10	10¼	
32¾	17¼	Rite Aid .22	25	19¼	19¾	19⅛	19½	+ ¼
31⅛	22	RivianaF .90	22	21⅝	22	21⅝	22	
7⅜	5½	Roan Sel .50e	132	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
37⅞	27¼	RobshCon .72	7	27½	27½	27⅜	27½	
26	19½	RobrtsH 1.10	5	19¼	20	19¼	20	+ ½
23⅝	19⅝	RobinsAH .40	13	34	34	33½	33½	
27½	22⅞	RochGs 1.20b	22	24½	24½	24⅜	24½	— ¼
39¾	32¼	Roch Tel 1.20	12	35⅞	36¼	35⅞	36¼	+ ¼
31½	23b6	RockMfg 1.40	24	23⅝	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ¾
85¼	66	RohmH 1.60b	17	68	68	68	68	
26½	16½	Rohr Cp .80	24	17¾	18¼	17¾	18	
40⅝	26½	RollinsInc .18	102	27	27	26½	26½	—1
11¾	7½	Ranson .50b	19	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	+
29½	22½	Roper Cp 1	12	24⅝	24⅝	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
30⅜	21	RorerAm .70	43	22½	23	22½	23	+ ⅝
18⅝	14	RoyCCola .54	21	15⅛	15⅜	15

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American Stock Exchange Trading

— 1970 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
	4¼	AberdnP .73f	8	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
	3½	Acme Hamil	35	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
	2⅞	Acme Prec	2	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
	4⅞	Adams Russl	8	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
	7	Admiral Intl	4	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
	5	Aerodex Inc	13	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
	7	AeroFlow .30	3	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
	13	Aerojet .50a	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
	8½	Aeronca .20g	24	9¾	10⅛	9⅝	10¼	+ ½
	5⅝	AerosolT .31t	4	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
	6⅛	Aerovox Cp	15	8¼	8¼	8	8	— ¼
	6¼	AIC Photo	4	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
	5⅛	Aiken Ind	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
	27	Aileen Inc	34	28	28¼	27¼	28	— ⅜
	2¼	AIM Cos	23	2⅞	3	2⅞	3	
	2⅛	Airlift Intl	354	2¼	2⅜	2	2⅛	
	5⅛	AirpaxE .05p	7	6¼	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
	17¼	Ajax Mg .20e	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
	56	AlaPw pf4.20	z25	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	+ ¾
	24⅝	Alan Wd 1.60	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
	7⅛	Alaska Airl	31	8¾	8⅞	8½	8⅝	— ⅜
	7⅛	AlbaWald .24	22	8⅝	8¾	8⅛	8⅝	
	4¼	Aldon Ind	7	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	
	4⅜	All Am Eng	7	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
	10	Allegh Airl	30	11¼	11½	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
	6	Alleg Airl wt	18	6⅜	6⅝	6	6⅛	— ⅛
	6⅜	AllegCorp wt	11	6½	7⅛	6½	7⅛	+ ⅝
	12⅝	Allen El .76f	16	13¼	13½	13	13⅛	— ⅜
	10	Allen T .26e	3	10	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
	4	Allied Art	17	5	5	4⅝	4⅞	
	9⅜	Allied Contl	5	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	—⅛
	15	AlloyUnl .70t	24	17	17	16⅛	16⅛	—⅝
	16⅝	AlrightAu .54	21	16	16	15½	15⅝	— ½
	2⅜	Alpha Indust	18	2⅞	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
	5⅛	Altamil Corp	5	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
	13⅜	Alter Fds .50	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
	50½	Alcoa pf3.75	z50	52	52	52	52	+ ⅜
	3⅛	Amco Indust	2	3½	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
	4½	Ameco Inc	7	5	5¼	5	5	— ¼
	5⅞	A AutVnd .20	2	6½	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
	9⅜	AmBilirit .60	7	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅜
	5½	A BkStre .36f	26	6⅝	7	6¼	7	+ ½
	25⅛	AmBldgM .24	2	25⅜	26	25¾	26	
	17⅛	A CentM .75e	69	18⅜	18⅝	18	18¼	+ ¼
	14⅝	Am FinA 1.10	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
	17⅛	AmFin pf1.50	3	17¾	17¾	17½	17½	
	3⅜	A Israeli .12e	8	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
	8⅛	A MaizeA .33	5	8¾	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅛
	8½	A MaizeB .33	2	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	
	33⅜	AmMfg 1.35e	1	33	33	33	33	— ⅜
	16¾	Am Med .12	60	19½	19½	19	19⅛	— ⅜
	15⅞	Am Mot Inns	116	17½	17¾	16¾	17⅛	— ¼
	26¼	Am Petr .50e	8	29⅛	29⅛	28¾	29	— ⅛
	6¾	A RltyTr .33e	7	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
	5⅜	AmSaf Equip	32	5⅝	6	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
	5⅛	AmTech .05e	31	6½	6⅝	6	6⅛	— ½
	4	AMK wt	333	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
	13⅛	AmpcoMt .60	1	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
	17⅜	Amrep Corp	21	19½	20½	19¼	20	+ ⅜
	4⅛	AndreaRa .25	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
	2¾	vjAndy Gard	53	4⅛	4½	4¼	4½	
	19¼	Angelica .18	4	20	20	20	20	
	1⅝	Anglo Lautro	34	2	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	
	10	Ansul Co .56	4	10⅛	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
	5⅛	Anthony Ind	9	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
	2⅜	AO Indust	66	3⅛	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
	4½	Apollo Indust	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
	4⅛	Applied Data	53	5	5¾	4⅞	5¾	+ ¾
	6¾	Applied Dev	34	7⅛	7¾	7¼	7⅝	
	14⅝	Aquitain Cda	9	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
		AquitnCda fn	10	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
	15⅝	Arctic Ent	11	15¾	16⅜	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅛
	3⅛	Argus Inc	17	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛
	14¼	ArizColoLd C	5	14½	14½	14½	14½	
	25⅝	ArkLGas 1.70	15	26½	27⅛	26⅜	26⅞	— ⅛
	7⅞	Arrow Elect	11	8⅝	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ½
	9⅜	Asamera Oil	277	11⅜	11¾	11	11	— ⅜
	4½	AssdFdSt .20	9	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
	35¼	AssdProd .40	13	35	35	34	34	—1⅛
	3½	Astrex Inc	3	4	4	4	4	
	8⅝	Astrodata	113	9¾	11⅜	9¾	10⅞	+ ⅞

— 1970 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
11½	5	Cosmodyne	15	5¾	6⅛	5½	6	+ ⅜
15½	5⅛	Craig Corp	39	6½	6⅝	6	6⅝	
30⅝	25⅝	Creole P 2.60	14	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26¼	
7⅝	3⅝	Cresimont	8	4⅛	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ¼
26⅛	20	CwnCPet .70f	4	19¾	19¾	19½	19½	— ½
10⅛	6½	Crystal Oil	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
21¼	11	Cubic Corp	34	12¼	12⅝	11¾	11¾	— ½
8⅝	5¼	Curtis Maths	5	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
31⅜	19	Cutler A .44	5	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19½	— ⅛

D

— 1970 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
9⅝	7⅜	Dalich .20e	27	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	— ⅛
70⅜	26⅝	Damon Corp	219	30	31½	29	29⅝	—3
10⅝	6⅛	DamonCr .40	7	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
20¼	9½	Danlelln .06e	13	9¾	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3¼	Daryl Indus	26	3½	3½	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
15	4¾	Data Conf	29	6⅞	6½	5¾	5⅞	— ½
35⅝	21¾	Data Documt	4	23⅛	23¾	23⅛	23¾	+ ⅞
25½	12⅞	DataProd Cp	85	14⅝	15¼	14½	14½	— ⅝
16½	9¼	Day Min .15g	11	10⅛	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	+ ¾
23½	14	Daylin .24	11	14½	14½	14⅞	14⅝	
9⅞	5	Daylin wt	26	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5½	— ¼
2½	1½	DC Tran A	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ¼
24⅛	15⅝	Dearborn Cp	21	15¼	15½	14	14	—1½
11½	6	DeJurAm .30	8	6½	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
16¼	9⅝	Del Labs	17	10⅛	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ¼
64⅝	33½	Deltona Corp	107	37½	37½	36½	37⅛	— ⅜
7⅝	5½	Deltown Fds	3	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
27	22¾	Depositors 1a	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	
24¼	13½	DeroRsch Dv	6	14⅛	15	14½	14⅝	+ ¼
45⅜	17	Deseret Ph	381	19⅝	19⅝	16	17⅝	—2½
7¾	4¼	DetectoS .06p	3	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛
19	11½	Devon Appar	9	11⅜	11⅜	10¾	10¾	— ⅞
124	80¼	Digital Equip	553	85¼	88⅝	84	85	—2
13	10¼	Dillard .20e	4	10½	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
6⅜	3	Diodes Inc	52	3⅝	3⅞	3½	3⅝	
15¼	10⅜	Diversey .50	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
26	11¼	Dixilyn Corp	65	12¼	12½	11¾	12	— ¼
20¾	12⅝	DMH Corp	17	13⅛	14	13⅛	13¾	+ ⅝
91⅛	47	Dome Petrol	32	47½	47½	46⅜	46⅜	— ⅞
15½	13¾	Domtar .60a	8	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
21½	12¾	Dorsey .10	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	5	DPA Inc	11	5¾	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
14⅜	9	Driver Harr	1	10½	10½	10½	10½	
34⅝	22	Drug Fair .40	63	24½	24½	24¼	24½	
4⅛	2⅜	Duraloy Co	10	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½	+ ⅛
11⅛	8½	Dur Test .25b	1	9	9	9	9	
10⅝	5¼	Dynalectrn	43	6⅛	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	

E

— 1970 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12	7	Eagle Clo .25	6	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
27¾	16	E Scheib .64	146	17⅝	17⅝	16	16⅜	—1⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Earth Resrcs	8	7⅛	7¼	7¼	7¼	
13⅝	9⅛	Eason Oil Co	5	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	9¾	— ⅛
19⅝	14	East Air Dev	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
28	23⅝	East Co 1.40	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4	Eastn Frt W	4	4½	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅝	6	Eckmar Cp	36	6⅛	6½	6	6½	+ ½
27⅝	16⅝	ECL Ind 1	3	16½	16¾	16½	16½	
27¾	15¾	Ecologic Sci	240	18¼	19⅛	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅜
19⅝	9⅝	Edo Corp .40	20	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
28⅝	11⅞	Ehrench Pho	19	13¼	13¼	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅜
12	7⅛	Elco Corp	103	7⅝	7⅝	7	7⅛	— ⅝
11⅞	6½	Elcor Chem	10	7⅝	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅝
19½	16⅝	ElectHose 1a	2	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	
19⅝	16⅞	Electrogra 1	2	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
8⅝	5⅝	Elect Assist	18	6½	6⅝	6⅛	6½	
11½	5½	Elect Comp	3	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
14⅝	6⅛	Electron Eng	5	6⅝	6⅞	6¼	6¼	— ¼
10½	4½	Elect Resrch	13	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	Electron .60	9	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
27⅝	15½	Electsp 1.25t	57	17¼	18¼	16¾	17¾	— ⅛
2⅞	1½	Elgin Nat wt	18	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ¼
10⅝	6⅝	El Tronics	23	6¾	6⅞	6½	6½	— ½
11	4¼	Emenee Cp	6	4¾	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
19½	15⅞	Emery In .30	15	16	16	15½	15¼	— ⅞
19⅞	10¾	Empire Finl	39	11⅞	12¼	11¾	12¼	— ⅛
8½	3⅛	Entron Inc	9	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛

— 1970 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12¾	5¾	Sealectro Cp	4	6½	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
10¾	7¾	Sears Ind .44	2	7¾	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
11⅞	7⅛	Season All	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
22¾	11¾	SecMtge .40e	277	13⅝	14	13½	13½	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Seeman Bros	17	5⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
17⅛	11½	SelasCorp .40	36	11⅝	11⅝	10½	10⅞	—1
11⅜	4	Sequoyah Ind	59	4⅛	4¼	4	4⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	10⅛	Servisco .38	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	3½	Servo Corp	4	3½	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
18⅝	13¼	Servotronic	13	14½	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ¼
9⅞	8¼	Seton Co .45	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
6½	5	Shaer Sh .35	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
9¼	6⅝	Shahmoon In	11	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
6¼	4¼	Shattick Denn	3	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ¼
11¾	5⅞	ShetfWat .12r	2	6	6	6	6	— ⅛

U

— 1970 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10¼	4⅞	Udico Corp	7	5	5	4¾	5	— ⅛
9⅞	3⅝	UIP Corp	43	4¼	4¼	4	4	— ¼
14⅝	6	Unexcelled	52	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
12⅛	8¾	Un Finl 1f	11	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
16¼	11⅞	UnStOm .20e	4	11⅞	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
14	8¾	UnAircPd .50	4	9¼	9¼	9	9	
4¾	3¼	Unit Asb .07e	51	3 5-16	3⅜	3¼	3 9-16	+3-16
8⅛	4	Unit Bd Cart	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
15⅞	7¾	UnDollrSt .42	8	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ¼
4⅞	2⅜	Unit Foods	81	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
8	4⅛	Un Natl Inv	32	4⅞	5g1	4¾	5⅛	+ ⅛
3¾	2	UnNatInv wt	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	7½	UNtlInv pf.70	19	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛

— 1970 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2 3-16	1 9-16	Wool Ltd .06e	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10⅜	5⅞	Wrather Cp	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
2½	1½	Wright Harg	21	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
7½	5	Wyand Ind	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
9½	4¾	Wyle Labs	28	4⅞	5½	4⅞	5g4- 6	
9⅝	7⅛	Wyomiss .06e	2	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛

Y

— 1970 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
17¾	16	York Ra .80e	1	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛

Z

— 1970 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10	4⅝	Zero Mfg .10	12	5⅛	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
32¼	12¾	ZimrHom .24	11	13½	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	+ ⅛
7⅜	3½	Zion Foods	5	4¼	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1969 plus stock dividend. e—Declare or pai so far this year f—Pai in stock during 1969, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Paid last year. h—Declared orpaid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1970 plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock during 1970, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividen an sales in full. x-is—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy ct, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

NEW YORK, May 1.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Friday	Year ago
FOODS		
Wheat 2. red bush	$2.01	$1.68¼
Wheat 2. hard c.i.f. bu.	1.94⅞	1.82¼
Corn 2 yellow bu.	1.56⅛	1.51⅞
Oats 2 white bu.	.84⅞	.90½
Rye 2 Western c.i.f. bu.	1.68½	1.70½
Cocoa Accra, lb	*.31⅜	.44¾
Coffee 4 Santos lb	†.52⅞	.37¼
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd	.16¼	.15⅝
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	106.00	94.00
Iron 2, Fdry Phila. ton	66.00	63.50
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	41-42	26-27
Lead, spot lb	16½	14½
Copper elec. lb	60-.60¼	44½
Tin. (Straits), lb	1.86½	1.55½
Zinc, E St. L. basis lb	15½	.14
Silver N.Y oz	1.72	1.75
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931) ...	414.8	386.0

* Nominal. † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

May 1, 1970

World sugar: July 3.93-94, Sept. 3.96-97, Sept. 3.91-92, Oct. 3.90, Nov. 3.91 b, March '71 3.80 b. Sept. '71 3.86 n.

Wool: May 100 0 b, July 101.9 b, Oct. 104.0, Dec. 104.1 b, March '71 104.3 b.

Wool tops: May 145.9 b, July 148.9 b, Oct. 141.0 b, Dec. 141.1 b.

Cocoa: May 26.77, July 27.58, Sept. 28.33, Dec. 29.08, March '71 29.54, May '71 29.95, July '71 30.36, Sept. '71 30.76.

Copper: May 75.15, July 72.70, Sept. 71.70, Oct. 71-15, Dec. 69.85, Jan. '71 69.25, March '71 67.95, May '71 66.85.

Silver: May 171.30, July 173.90, Sept. 177.10, Dec. 182.10, Jan. '71 183.80, March '71 187.10, May '71 190.40, July '71 192.80, Sept. '71 197.20.

Orange Juice (frozen concentrated): May 40.70, July 41.80, Sept. 42.75 b, Nov. 42.00, Dec. 39.65 b, Jan. '71 39.80 b, March '71 40.30 b.

U.S. Commodity Prices

COTTON 2

May	24.39	24.42	24.34	z24.44	+13
Jul	25.21	25.40	25.21	25.39	+19
Oct	25.95	25.97	25.95	z25.93	+33
Dec	25.83	26.05	25.83	z26.05	+32
Mar	26.43	26.48	26.43	z26.41	+21
May	26.55	26.55	26.55	z26.55	+15
Jul				z26.61	+21

z-bid

POTATOES

Maine closed 6 cents lower to 4 cents higher. Sales 2,543 contracts.

	High.	Low.	Close
May	3.98	3.84	3.93
Nov	2.49	2.45	2.49
Mar	2.82	2.82	2.82

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT

May	1.51¼	1.51¾	1.50½	1.51	1.51
Jul	1.42½	1.42½	1.41½	1.41⅝	1.42¼
Sep	1.44½	1.44⅜	1.43⅛	1.43⅝	1.44
Dec	1.48¾	1.49¼	1.48¼	1.48½	1.49¼
Mar	1.52⅝	1.52⅝	1.51⅛	1.51⅛	1.51⅝

CORN

May	1.28⅝	1.28⅞	1.28½	1.28⅝	1.28⅝
Jul	1.29⅝	1.29¾	1.29	1.29	1.29⅛
Sep	1.28⅞	1.29⅛	1.28	1.28	1.28⅝
Dec	1.23⅜	1.23⅜	1.22⅝	1.22½	1.23
Mar	1.27¾	1.27¾	1.26⅛	1.26⅝	1.27¼

SOYBEANS

May	2.64	2.65⅝	2.64	2.65	2.64
Jul	2.68⅞	2.69⅛	2.67⅞	2.69	2.68½
Aug	2.68	2.68¾	2.67½	2.67¼	2.67¾
Sep	2.64⅝	2.64⅝	2.62⅝	2.62¾	2.64
Nov	2.61¼	2.61¾	2.60	2.60⅛	2.61
Jan	2.66½	2.66¼	2.64⅝	2.64⅝	2.66
Mar	2.70	2.70	2.68¾	2.68¾	2.70

SOYBEAN OIL

May	11.63	11.68	11.45	11.59	11.62
Jul	11.33	11.38	11.18	11.27	11.30
Aug	1.05	11.11	10.91	10.94	11.03
Sep	0.75	10.77	10.57	10.60	10.72
Oct	10.44	10.44	10.28	10.29	10.36
Dec	10.01	10.03	9.92	9.93	10.00
Jan	9.77	9.81	9.70	9.72	9.76
Mar	9.67	9.71	9.60	9.60	9.65

SOYBEAN MEAL

May	74.50	74.50	72.75	73.00	75.10
Jul	74.20	74.30	73.35	73.50	74.80
Aug	73.75	73.75	73.15	73.25	74.10
Sep	72.35	72.35	71.60	71.95	72.50
Oct	70.40	70.40	69.75	69.75	70.40
Dec	69.60	69.65	68.95	68.95	69.60
Jan	69.50	69.50	69.00	69.00	a69.65
Mar	70.25	70.25	69.75	69.75	a70.30

LIVE BEEF CATTLE

Jun	30.52	30.65	30.40	30.45	30.52
Aug	30.60	30.72	30.50	30.50	30.60
Oct	30.10	30.10	29.97	30.02	30.00
Dec	29.75	29.82	29.70	29.75	29.80
Feb	29.75	29.80	29.75	29.75	29.85
Apr	—	—	—	n29.80	n29.80
Jun	—	—	—	n29.75	29.75

Sales: June 907; Aug 461; Oct 142; Dec 49; Feb 8; April 0; June'71, 0.

LIVE HOGS

Jun	27.10	27.67	27.00	27.17	27.15
Jul	26.92	27.00	26.87	26.95	26.85
Aug	25.52	25.67	25.52	25.65	25.57
Oct	23.00	23.15	23.00	23.15	23.00
Dec	22.70	22.75	22.67	22.70	22.70

Sales: June 119; July 128; Aug 43; Oct 12; Dec 15.

SHELL EGGS

May	33.00	33.25	32.85	33.15	33.25
Jun	32.55	33.00	32.40	32.70	32.70
Jul	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	a34.00
Aug	—	—	—	n34.50	n34.50
Sep	34.85	35.20	34.80	34.75	34.50
Oct	33.55	34.00	33.55	34.00	33.70
Nov	—	—	—	n35.50	b35.60
Dec	35.25	35.50	35.20	35.50	35.25
Jan	—	—	—	n34.50	n34.50

Sales: May 540; June 75; July 1; Aug 0; Sep 238; Oct 5; Nov 0; Dec 11; Jan 0.

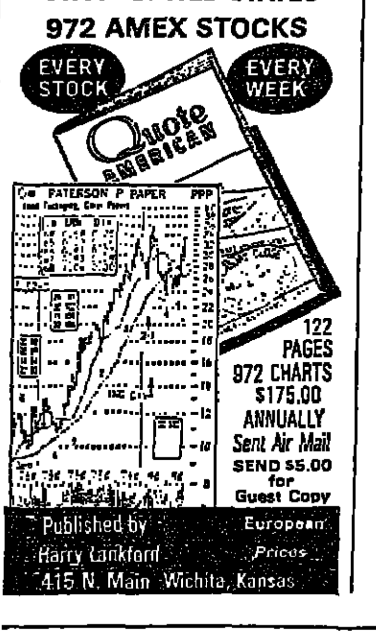
FROZEN PORK BELLIES

May	43.75	44.32	43.75	44.25	44.00
Jul	43.42	43.90	43.42	43.90	43.50
Aug	41.30	41.70	41.30	41.60	41.47
Feb	35.55	35.60	35.50	35.52	35.52
Mar	—	—	—	n35.50	b35.42

Sales: May 2,832; July 1,952; Aug 620; Feb 32; March 0.

Open interest: May 5,598; July 7,512; Aug 4,864; Feb 629; March 173.

b—Bid; a—Offered; n—Nominal.



PEANUTS

L'IL ABNER

BEETLE BAILEY

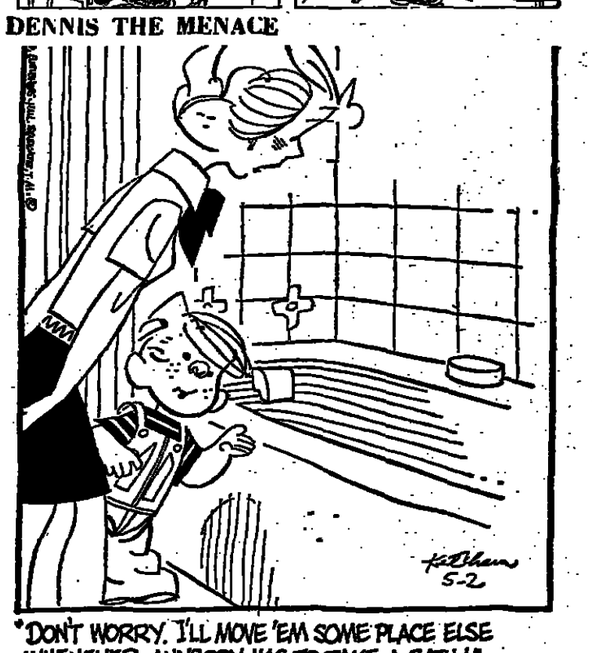
BUZ SAWYER

REX MORGAN M.D.

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

DENNIS THE MENACE



"DON'T WORRY. I'LL MOVE 'EM SOME PLACE ELSE WHENEVER ANYBODY HAS TO TAKE A BATH!"

JUMBLE— *that scrambled word game*

By HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to *form four ordinary words.*

RINED

SYKAH

RALOPP

WHACES

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: STOIC VISOR EXHALE FORGER

Answer: *The kleptomaniac's favorite restaurant*—THE SELF-SERVICE

BOOKS

THE UNLAWFUL CONCERT: An Account of the Presidio Mutiny Case

By Fred Gardner. Viking. 239 pp. Hardcover, $5.95

Reviewed by John Leonard

"MILITARY justice is to justice," said Clemenceau, "what military music is to music." Fred Gardner, formerly an editor of the Harvard Crimson and now a young radical activist, has written a book about military justice; and it is to other recent radical texts —like Abbie Hoffman's "Woodstock Nation" or Jerry Rubin's "Do It!"—what literature is to comic strips. Without pumping the rhetorical bladder as though it were a bagpipe, without advertising himself as the ultimate in revolutionary pep pills, without quoting Chairman Mao or Timothy Leary, Mr. Gardner produced a disturbing and important book. It deals with conditions as they exist in military stockades today; the way we raise our armies; civil liberties for members of the armed services; the general court-martial as a mechanism for dispensing justice, and the long-term consequences of dissent against military authority.

On Oct. 14, 1968, 27 prisoners at San Francisco's Presidio stockade broke roll call, sat down on the grass and asked to present a petition of grievances to the stockade commander. The grievances concerned a fellow prisoner's death three days earlier, the brutality of the guards, the futility of filing 501 Forms (complaints, requests) and physical conditions inside the stockade—overcrowding, food shortages, clogged toilets, excrement floating in the shower stalls, inadequate medical and psychiatric attention. Ignoring the recommendation of its own appointed investigator, the Army charged the demonstrators with mutiny.

Mr. Gardner, with the tenacity of a top investigative reporter and the skills of the novelist, re-creates the events leading up to the demonstration, the personalities of the men involved, the various courts-martial, the embarrassment of the Department of Defense as the first 15-year sentences were handed out, the ultimate "triumph" of reduced sentences. His critique of military justice, often in the words of Judge Advocate General captains who "are captains first and lawyers second," is superb.

But he is after larger game. The Presidio 27, he notes, "were all white (except for Shaw, who was half Indian). Their average age was 19 years, their median educational l 10th grade. Fourteen of t came from disrupted fami Almost all had enlisted to out of trouble or to lear trade, five under duress, a having been misled by a cruiter's pitch. . . None been political in civilian l By reason of background, were incapable of adjusting Army life; they were in stockade for having AWOL; many had attem suicide. They got the ide a sit-in from watching vision, and when they trie sing "We Shall Overcome," body knew the words.

What does this comp profile suggest? Mr. Gar quotes with approval the fense attorney, Terence linan: "These are the chil of America's poor white hidden class of people. . . peacetime they would r have been held in the A but because of the war- cause the Army needs e body it can get—couldn't b charged. The war is reall unpopular among GIs that Army senses that if it st giving these discharges— psychiatric—the flood would open and thousand men would try to get out. S they can't let them out, they can't use them in the they fill the stockades them." During fiscal there were 53,357 desert 155,536 AWOLs.

Which leads Mr. Gardn his final irony: "To the libertarian, the horror of Presidio mutiny case was Gen. Stanley R. Larsen an aides were able to obscur line between dissent and obedience by defining a violent petitioning as gravest of military crimes."

But Gen. Larsen had a p "If GIs in a stockade demonstrate for better c tions, why can't basic tra insist on eight hours' slee a post where meningiti endemic? Or for the ren of some particularly sa NCO? Or for the right t fuse a duty station, servi which would violate one's science."

If GIs had real civil libe "Orders would have to sense. Dying would requi cause worth fighting for."

Mr. Leonard is a book rev for The New York Times.

A SPY IN THE FAMILY

By Alec Waugh. Farrar, Straus and Giroux. 247 pp. $ Compass paperback, $1.25.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

THE veteran novelist, travel writer and wine connoisseur Alec Waugh has put the semblance of two novels into his latest one. The first is a mild novel of suspense involving drug-running, blackmail and potential ruination. The other is an exercise in amatory education in which a young English matron, mother of two and wife to a proper Englishman, learns the extent of her true nature. Much to her surprise —and I think to the reader's— this self extends to passionate lesbian relationships. But the masculine side of her endeavors is not neglected, and a good deal of erotica is shoveled into the book wholesale. In fact, sex acts as a veneer fo piece of furniture, cover a fair measure of flimsy manship.

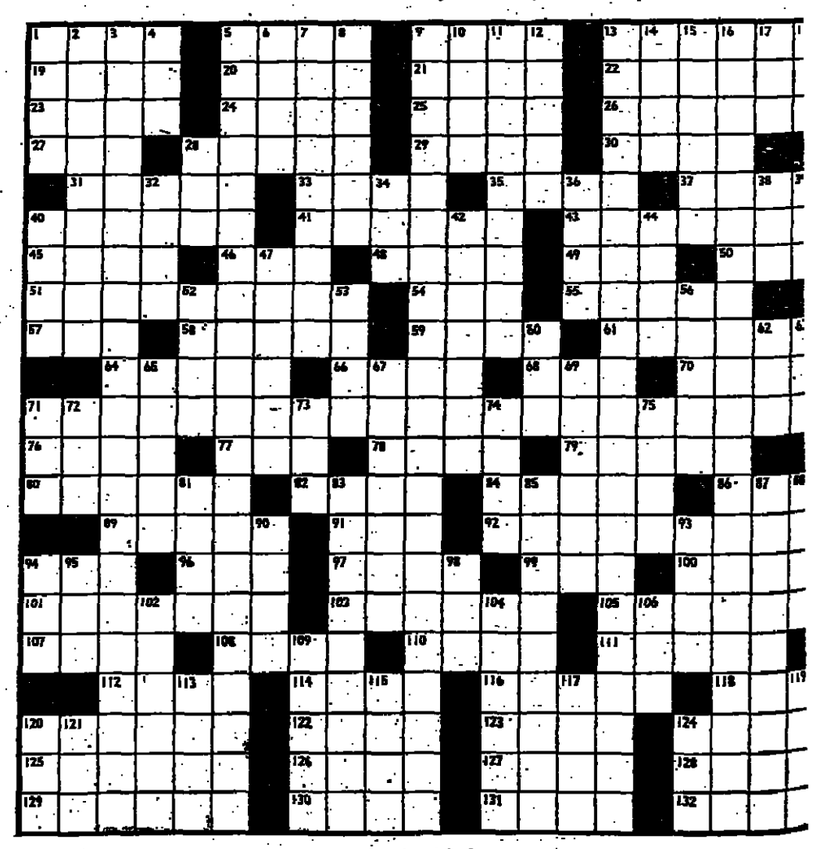
The suspense element: vide energy for the do side of the novel and vice But when the gears from one to the other can be heard grating in p All this may be treatin book too seriously. Waugh, I am sure, thin it as no more than a weight romp, and so wi reader. Pack it in you on your next holiday to Africa. It may remind y things you might be missi

Mr. Lask is a book rev for The New York Times

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WE

MERRY MONTH—By Barbara H. Lewis



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21 Ask genus
22 —— it out
23 Glove
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26 Cockneys' sides
27 Residue
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29 Oried
30 Thirst, in France
31 Spartan serf
32 Italian city
33 This: Sp.
37 Threshold
40 Tricksy
41 More adroit
43 Two ——
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51 Without fines
54 Fanny native
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84 Wander aimlessly
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96 Yellow bugle
97 Homestead: dialect
99 W.W. I
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105 On figure and others
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3 ". . . fairer than the day ——" (Wither)
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5 "I shall love you in December ——" (Joyce)
6 Land mass
7 Ingredient of steel
8 Throngs: Fr.
9 Springtime words of Chaucer
10 Robt ——
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62 Farm sound
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69 Dress
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72 Cuvida chstr.
73 Utter
74 Auto man
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81 Black: Fr.
83 Man ——
85 Order of woody plants
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88 Gr. contest
90 Arab shrubs
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95 Old car
98 Tiny one
102 Exalted
104 S.A. monkey? var.
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Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

In Overtime on Coast, 111-108

Knicks Top Lakers To Lead Series, 2-1

By Leonard Koppett

LOS ANGELES, May 1 (NYT).—The New York Knickerbockers, making up a 14-point deficit at all-time and deprived of victory in regulation time by Jerry West's 5-foot shot in the final second, went one up on the Los Angeles Lakers Wednesday night by winning in overtime, 111-108, in the third game of the National Basketball Association's final-round playoffs.

With game No 4 coming up tonight here, the Knicks have a 2-1 lead in the four-of-seven-game series, and it is quite possible that game No 3 will be remembered as the successful turning point in their long pursuit of their first league title.

Willis Reed, scoring 38 points, sank a free throw with 1:27 to play to break a 108-108 tie, and after West, who scored 34, missed a shot, the Knicks got the clinching goal from Dick Barnett with four seconds left. Barnett, who missed his first nine shots in the game and didn't get a basket until midway through the third quarter, also made a vital basket that gave New York a 100-99 lead 18 seconds before regulation time ran out.

Five seconds after that, Barnett fouled Wilt Chamberlain, who was having a great game in every respect and even sinking more than half his free throws. Wilt missed the first but made the second, tying the score, and the Knicks worked for a final shot that would assure them of victory or, if they missed, a tie.

DeBusschere took it, a 17-foot jumper, with three seconds to go, and that seemed to settle matters, because Los Angeles had no time outs left. But Chamberlain, flipping the ball in bounds, got it to West in time for Jerry to make a one-handed heave from about 12 feet behind the center line. It went in and the extra period became necessary.

By this time, the Knicks had an edge in freshness, since Chamberlain and West had played every minute, and in foul situation, since Elgin Baylor, Happy Hairston and Dick Garrett, had five apiece. Two goals by DeBusschere helped the Knicks open a 108-105 lead, but the Lakers tied it again on Garrett's jump shot and West's free throw. But Baylor fouled out as he hacked Reed on a rebound of a shot by Barnett, and Willis made the free throw.

Chamberlain finished with 21 points and 26 rebounds, while Reed had 17 rebounds and DeBusschere 15, as well as 21 points. Barnett, making seven baskets in his last nine attempts, wound up with 18.

Rockets, Colonels Advance

DENVER, May 1 (AP).—The The Denver Rockets needed Larry Jones's three-point goal at the buzzer to pull even, then blitzed Los Angeles in overtime last night for a 123-113 victory in the first game of the ABA Western Division final playoff. The teams meet here again tonight.

[The Kentucky Colonels, after trailing by 48-46 at half-time, outscored the New York Mets, 20-8, in the opening minutes of the third quarter Wednesday night and defeated the Mets, 112-101. The victory gave Kentucky the semi-final series in the ABA Eastern Division, 4 games to 3.

The Colonels will take on the Indiana pacers in the Eastern Division final. The Pacers earlier swept the Carolina Cougars in their semi-final series, 4-0.

Blues Defeat Penguins to Gain Finals

PITTSBURGH, May 1 (AP).—The St. Louis Blues advanced to the Stanley Cup finals with a come-from-behind victory over the Pittsburgh Penguins last night, winning 4-3, when Larry Keenan moved in a loose puck with 5:45 to play.

The Penguins held 2-0 and 3-2 leads in the sixth game of the series but third-period goals by Bill McCreary and Tim Ecclestone put the Blues back in the game.

The Blues, the only team in the West Division ever to play in the Stanley Cup final, will meet the Boston Bruins. The Blues won the semi-final series with Pittsburgh four games to two.

St. Louis tied the game 2-2 at 1:25 of the third period when Frank St. Marseille stole the puck from Michel Briere and passed it off to McCreary, who drove it past Smith.

Forty-nine seconds later, the 50-pound Briere atoned for his mistake by scoring his fifth goal of the playoffs, knocking in a 25-footer after Blues goalie Glenn Hall blocked a shot by Dean Prentice.

Hewitt Reaches Finals With Cox By Beating Pilic

BOURNEMOUTH, England, May 1 (UPI).—South African Bob Hewitt today swept aside Nikki Pilic of Yugoslavia to reach the men's singles final tomorrow of the £15,000 ($36,000) Rothman's British Hardcourt championships for the third time in four years.

Hewitt overcame the temperamental Yugoslav 6-3, 7-5, 1-6, 6-3 to face Mark Cox, who won the other all-British semi-final against Gerald Battrick, 7-5, 6-3, 6-4.

Women's world number one seed Margaret Court firmly put down young fellow Australian Evonne Goolagong, 6-1, 6-4, to meet Britain's Virginia Wade on the women's singles final. Miss Wade made sure it wouldn't be an all-Australian affair by disposing of Judy Dalton, 6-2, 6-4.

Mrs. Court and Mrs. Dalton completed the shutout of the luckless Americans, downing the Californian pair of Billie Jean King and Rosemary Casals, 6-2, 6-8, 7-5.

Associated Press.

TIME TO REFLECT—Silent Screen, right, is walked at Churchill Downs.

Richest Derby in Prospect

By Shirley Povich

LOUISVILLE, May 1 (WP).—The 96th Kentucky Derby, otherwise known as the "Confusion Stakes," was muddled anew yesterday morning by the draw for post positions. The favorites could not have been more ill served if there had been a plot. In the luck of the draw, none of the first five betting choices gained better than the No. 12 post and thus all were saddled with an instant disadvantage in the 17-horse field.

With the drawing, it is possible also that one more ground for divorce was added to the Kentucky statutes. To Mrs. Arnold Winick, wife of the trainer of third-choice Corn Off the Cob, was given the courtesy of drawing the numbered pills from the container. For Corn Off the Cob it came up No. 17, the absolute outside post position. Mrs. Winick's popularity at home may have suffered notably.

It was also made semi-official that the favorite in tomorrow's race will be Terlago, the California speedball which was listed as 7 to 2 by John Battaglia, the track handicapper, a snit better than My Dad George at 4 to 1. The betting public reserves the right to reverse these odds tomorrow. Corn Off the Cobb and the Personality-High Echelon entries are bracketed as third choices at 5 to 1.

At the same time that horsemen are bemoaning the lack of a stickout colt and snooting the quality of the field, the 96th Derby is the bettors' delight, with a good price on *everything, and a joy to the promoters of the* office pools. There is something for everybody, even the women's national liberation movements.

With 17 entries, this Derby will have a record purse of $169,800 and the winner's share will be $127,300. A crowd of 100,000 is expected to be in the stands at Churchill Downs to watch the three-year-olds. Weather conditions for tomorrow are *predicted to be mild with chances* of thunder showers.

The second filly ever to win the Kentucky Derby is a possibility tomorrow. This time, though, the female of the species will be on some colt's back. Diane Crump, a 21-year-old lass who is the first babe ever to ride in a Derby and has won 33 races in her time to prove she can ride with the boys, will have the mount on Fathom, one of the six colts grouped in the mutuel field at 15-to-1.

Fathom is in the race to the great surprise of his trainer, Don Divine. On Wednesday, following the colt's seventh-place finish in the Derby trial, Divine announced theat Fathom's owner, W. L. Lyons Brown, had left up to him the decision of whether to run in the Derby. His decision was no, Divine said. But the way of an owner with a Derby horse must never be underestimated, so the $500 entry fee was laid on the counter yesterday and Fathom and Miss Crump are in the race.

Jerry Fanning, Terlago's trainer, confesses he is running scared of My Dad George, Corn Off the Cob and Personality. He said, "My colt is the favorite only because Shoemaker is riding. If Shoe had the mount on any of the others, they'd be the favorite."

My Dad George could be getting weary of having to prove himself. He licked Corn Off the Cob in a head-and-head duel down the stretch of the Flamingo Stakes, yet was second choice to Corn Off the Cob in the Florida Derby. Again he won in a ding-dong duel down the stretch. He beat Terlago in the seven-furlong Stepping Stone purse but it is not tomorrow's betting favorite.

If the draw for post positions had been scripted in favor of Silent Screen, it could not have been better for Sonny Werblin's colt. This two-year-old wonder of last season is excellently placed in the No 6 stall, has the speed to go quickly to the first turn and *keep out of trouble, and could profit from* the clear sailing while the crowding plagues the favorites to the rear.

The time has come, definitely, for Silent Screen to prove that he can win at more than 1 1/8 mile. He was excused for his failure in the Flamingo when he suffered leg cuts and later in the Wood, when he was not at his peak. But if he is fit enough to start in the *Derby, the time has come for Silent Screen* to answer the big question of his liking for the big distance.

It promises to be an exciting cavalry charge to the first turn, with the riders on their mettle as to when to pursue the favorable spot or take up for later effort in the 1-1/4 mile run. The Derby is not only a contest of equine muscle and sinew and heart, it also tests the *wits of Shoemaker, Belmonte, Baeza, Cordero* and Hartack and their peers.

Here is the field for tomorrow's 96th Kentucky Derby, with post positions, riders and probable odds:

1. George Lewis	Hartack	10-1
2. Hust Commander	Combs	20-1
3. Behrman	No Boy	15-1
4. Holy Land	Pilar	15-1
5. Rancho Lejos	Campas	15-1
6. Silent Screen	Rotz	8-1
7. Robin's Bug	Moyers	15-1
8. Native Royalty	Baltazar	15-1
9. Action Getter	Venezia	15-1
10. Fathom	Crump	15-1
11. High Echelon	Adams	5-1
12. My Dad George	Broussard	4-1
13. Terlago	Shoemaker	7-2
14. Naskra	Baeza	12-1
15. Admiral's Shield	Nichols	20-1
16. Personality	Belmonte	5-1
17. Corn Off the Cob	Cordero	5-1

Humble Duty Triumphs

NEWMARKET, England, May 1 (UPI).—Champion jockey Lester Piggott won his first ever 1,000 Guineas yesterday when he steered co-favorite Humble Duty to a runaway victory in the £30,990 ($74,376) fillies' classic.

Piggott, who won the 2,000 Guineas Wednesday aboard favored Nijinsky, now has a record 15 English classic victories to surpass the old mark.

The race, as on Wednesday, turned into a procession when Piggott gunned Humble Duty, the 3-1 favorite, to the front 2 1/2 furlongs out from home. He had been sitting comfortably in the pack but when he pulled wide, the other 11 horses in the field were left standing.

Humble Duty won by seven lengths from French filly Gleam, a 100-7 shot, with another 100-7 chance, Black Satin, third.

Israel Makes It Official

TEL AVIV, May 1 (Reuters).—Israel has withdrawn from its scheduled Davis Cup tennis play against Rhodesia at Ramat Gan, near here on May 7-9. The Israelis officially withdrew from the European Zone first-round play because two of their players were unavailable—number one Elezar Davidman, who is injured, and Ian Froman who is serving in the Israeli Army. The announcement followed pressure from the Israeli Foreign Ministry to withdraw from the match in line with Israel's boycott of the Rhodesian regime.

Siffert Sets Lap Record

PALERMO, Sicily, May 1 (UPI).—Jo Siffert of Switzerland, driving a Porsche-908, set a lap record yesterday for the Targa Florio course only an hour after it was posted by Vic Elford of Britain in another Porsche.

Siffert, who like Elford drives for Gulf-Porsche, circled the 72-kilometer (44 1/2 mile) lap in 34:10, equivalent to 78.412 mph (126.439 kph) over one of the toughest courses in the world.

The time broke a record established earlier during qualification trials when Elford was clocked in 34:37.3 in a Porsche-908. Elford set the record of 35:08.2 last year.

Other times included a 35:45.5 recorded by Pedro Rodriguez of Mexico, co-winner of the 1,000 Kilometers of Monza last Sunday, *in a third Gulf-Porsche-908.*

The race takes place Sunday and is the fifth in the world sports cars championship series which Porsche now leads over Ferrari.

Wednesday's and Thursday's Line Scores

Wednesday's Games

AMERICAN LEAGUE

California ..... 010 001 010— 3 8 0
New York ..... 000 001 001— 2 7 0
Messersmith, Doyle (7), K. Tatum (9) and Egan; Cumberland, McDaniel (8) and Munson. W—Messersmith (3-3). L—Cumberland (1-1).

Cleveland ..... 000 000 000— 0 6 1
Minnesota ..... 001 000 00x— 1 6 0
Hand, Higgins (8) and Fosse; Kaat, Williams (9) and Ratliff. W—Kaat (3-1). L—Hand (0-3).

Milwaukee ..... 000 000 000— 0 7 2
Washington ..... 001 120 00x— 4 11 0
Krausse, Morris (5), Locker and McNertney; Bosman (3-2) and Rosebore. L—Krausse (2-4). HR—Rodrigues, Howard (7th).

Oakland ..... 000 001 020— 3 8 0
Boston ..... 200 020 10x— 5 11 1
Dobson, Lindblad (5), Segui (7), Gant (7), Fingers (8) and Duncan; Siebert, Stange (6), Brett (7), Phillips (8), Lyle (9) and Satriano. W—Siebert (1-1). L—Dobson (1-4). HR—Francona (1st).

Detroit ..... 100 102 202— 6 12 2
Kansas City ..... 000 000 011— 2 7 1
Kilkenny, Lasher (9) and Freehan; Drago, Wright (7), Fitzmorris (8), Hedlund (9) and Rodriguez. W—Kilkenny (1-0). L—Drago (1-2). HR—Horton (1st), Maddox (1st).

Baltimore ..... 032 720 002—16 20 0
Chicago ..... 000 000 200— 2 5 4
Palmer (3-1) and Henricks; Sisk, Romanzville (4), Secrist (4), Wynne (7), Arrigo (8) and Herrmann, Hopkins (7). L—Sisk (1-1). HR—Blair (2d, 3d, 4th), Hendricks (1st), Powell (5th), Melton (3d).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta ..... 000 010 045—10 14 1
St. Louis ..... 201 200 100— 6 8 2
Nash, Neibauer (5), Jaster (7), Priddy (8) and King; Culver, Guzman (5), Taylor (8), Briles (9), Nye (9) and Torre. W—Priddy (1-0). L—Taylor (0-1). HR—R. Allen (6th), Hague (2d).

Houston ..... 001 001 001— 3 10 0
Cincinnati ..... 001 101 20x— 5 6 0
Griffin, Gillingham (6), Gladding (7) and Edwards; Merritt, Carroll (8) and Bench. W—Merritt (5-1). L—Griffin (1-3). HR—Pepitone (4th).

New York ..... 011 101 200— 6 12 1
San Francisco ... 001 300 15x— 8 10 0
Koosman, Taylor (8), McGraw (8), Koonce (8) and Dyer; R. Linzy (8), Bryant (9), McMahon (9) and Dietz. W—Linzy (2-0). L—Taylor (1-2). HR—Jorgensen (2d), Bonds (4th), Clendenon (2d), Lainer (2d).

Chicago ..... 010 102 501—10 12 1
Pittsburgh ..... 010 000 220— 5 6 0
Hands Began (7) and Martin; Moose, Gibbon (7) and Sanguillen. W—Hands (4-0). L—Moose (0-2). HR—Smith (1st), Williams (7th).

Montreal ..... 000 000 000— 0 2 1
San Diego ..... 311 010 04x—10 10 1
Sparma, Reed (2), Strohmayer (5), McGinn (7) and Bateman; Dobson (2-2) and Barton, Cannizzaro (2). L—Sparma (0-4). HR—Brown (2d), Ferrara (2d).

Philadelphia ..... 000 010 000— 1 5 3
Los Angeles ..... 002 030 10x— 6 12 1
Jackson, Lersch (5), Palmer (8) and Ryan; Osteen (2-3) and Sudakis. L—Jackson (1-3). HR—Kosco (3d).

Thursday's Games

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Oakland ..... 200 011 020— 7 7 1
Boston ..... 023 020 00x— 5 12 0
Roland, Rodrigues (3), Lindbad (5), Pingers (8) and Duncan; Peters, Jarvis (8) Lee (8), Phillips (8), Lyle (8) and Mosca. W—Peters (3-1). L—Roland (0-1). HR—Alou (1st), Petrocelli (3d), Scott (3d), B. Conigliaro (1st), Fernandez (2d), Rudi (1st).

Baltimore ..... 020 000 100— 3 8 2
Chicago ..... 000 004 20x— 6 9 1
Phoebus, Hardin (6), Leonhard (7), Lopez (8) and Echebarren. Hendricks (8); John, Murphy (8), Wood (8) and Josephson, Herrmann (8). W—John (1-5). L—Phoebus (1-1). HR—Robinson (8th).

Milwaukee ..... 000 000 101— 2 9 1
Washington ..... 007 020 30x—12 16 1
Bolin, Meyer (8), O'Donoghue (7), and McNertney; Brunet (1-3) and French. L—Bolin (0-3). HR—Howard (8th), B. Allen (2d).

California ..... 000 000 000— 0 5 0
New York ..... 001 000 000— 1 4 0
May, Fisher (8) and Azcue, Hegan (8); Bashensen (2-2) and Munson. L—May (2-1).

Detroit ..... 000 001 010 0— 2 5 0
Kansas City... 000 002 000 1— 3 10 1
Lolich, Lasher (10) and Price; Butler, Bradbowsky (6), Wright (10) and Rodriguez. W—Wright (1-0). L—Lasher (1-1). HR—Otis (2d), Keough (1st).

Cleveland ..... 000 100 000— 1 6 1
Minnesota ..... 000 210 00x— 4 11 0
Hargan, Hennigan (5), Miller (7) and Fosse; Tiant, Williams (6), Perranoski (8) and Ratliff. W—Tiant (4-0). L—Hargan (1-3). HR—Nettles (1st), Killebrew (4th), Ayles (5th), Cardenas (2d).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Montreal ..... 001 000 000— 1 4 0
Los Angeles ..... 200 000 00x— 2 4 0
Stoneman, Raymond (7) and Bateman; Vance (1-1) and Sudakis, Torborg (8). L—Stoneman (1-4). HR—Wine (1st).

Chicago ..... 000 001 001— 2 6 0
Atlanta ..... 410 010 30x— 9 14 1
Jenkins, Colborn (2), Cosman (7), Gurpa (7) and Rudolph; Stone (3-1) and King. L—Jenkins (2-3). HR—Carty (6th and 7th), King (1st), H. Aaron (8th), Hickman (3d).

New York ..... 200 010 100— 4 10 0
San Francisco ... 001 000 000— 1 3 0
Ryan (2-1) and Dyer; McCormick, Reberger (5), Linzy (6) and Dietz. L—McCormick (1-3). HR—Agee (2d).

Brave Hits Grand Slam Off Jenkins

Carty Rampage Sets Back Cubs, 9-2

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, May 1 (NYT).—During Rico Carty's torrid September hitting streak that helped Atlanta win the National League's Western Division title last season, someone noticed a rabbit's foot sticking out of Carty's pocket and asked if the foot was for luck.

"Luck?" the Braves left fielder repeated. "Do you think it was lucky for the rabbit?"

Whatever it was for Bugs Bunny's cousin, it certainly didn't hurt Carty and it isn't having an adverse effect on him now. For as good—or as lucky—as he was for the Braves in 1969, he's doing it all over again in 1970.

The 29-year-old Dominican continued his latest streak last night as the Braves whipped the Cubs, 9-2. He lashed two home runs, one the first grand slam of his career, and a single, extending his consecutive game hitting streak to 20.

Last night he continued well above that level by connecting against Ferguson Jenkins in the first inning with three on and against Jim Colborn in the fifth with none on.

Hank Aaron and Hal King also hit homers for the Braves as George Stone set the Cubs down on six hits.

Billy Williams, Chicago's left fielder, played in his 1,000th consecutive game—the first player in National League history to do so—but went hitless in four at-bats.

Dodgers 2, Expos 1

Sandy Vance gained his first major league victory as he scattered four hits in pitching Los Angeles to a 2-1 victory over Montreal.

Mets 4, Giants 1

Tommie Agee, Cleon Jones and Joe Foy, benched for three games because of light hitting, drove in all the runs and Nolan Ryan pitched a three-hitter as New York defeated San Francisco, 4-1.

Senators 12, Brewers 2

In the American League, Frank Howard slammed his sixth homer in the last eight games—a three-run shot—as Washington drubbed Milwaukee, 12-2. Howard singled in a fourth run, and Bernie Allen hit a three-run homer.

White Sox 6, Orioles 3

Chicago halted Baltimore's five-game winning streak, 6-3, with the help of four unearned runs in the sixth. Andy Etchebarren's wild throw turned Carlos May's dribbler into a three-base error and triggered Chicago's outburst.

Twins 4, Indians 1

Home runs by Harmon Killebrew, Brant Alyea and Leo Cardenas powered Minnesota past Cleveland, 4-1. Luis Tiant, who lost 20 games last year, won his fourth game.

Rex Sox 8, Athletics 7

Unlike Wednesday night, when they turned Fenway Park into a huge ring, the teams stuck to baseball slugging and Boston defeated Oakland, 8-7.

Royals 3, Tigers 2

Bob Oliver's run-scoring double in the 10th inning gave Kansas City a 3-2 victory over Detroit that ended their seven-game losing streak.

Yankees 1, Angels 0

Stan Bahnsen pitched a five-hit shutout for New York over California.

Wednesday's Games

NEW YORK, May 1 (NYT).—They had another fight in Boston Wednesday night, and Derek Sanderson wasn't even involved.

This time it wasn't the Rangers and the Bruins battling at Boston Garden; it was the Red Sox and the Oakland Athletics at Fenway Park.

The primary figures in this tussle were Sonny Siebert, the Red Sox pitcher, and Reggie Jackson, the Oakland slugger.

However, while the fight had to be considered a draw, Siebert wound up a winner because the Red Sox took the baseball game, 5-3, and gave the right-hander his first victory of the season.

The ingredients behind the melee occurred in three consecutive innings, from the top of the fifth into the top of the sixth. Siebert almost hit Chuck Dobson with a pitch, Dobson hit Siebert and Siebert plunked Jackson, Dobson's roommate.

Jackson started for the mound but was momentarily restrained.

Both dugouts emptied, and there was a lot of pushing and shoving, at which fighting baseball players are expert. Then, just as the situation seemed to quiet down, Jackson burst through the crowd and went to the ground with Siebert.

Senators 4, Brewers 0

Washington defeated Milwaukee, 4-0, as Aurelio Rodriguez, obtained earlier in the week from California, and Frank Howard hit home runs for the second straight night.

Tigers 8, Royals 2

Willie Horton socked his first homer of the season and Elliott Maddox hit the first of his career in Detroit's 8-2 victory over Kansas City.

Orioles 18, White Sox 2

Paul Blair clouted three homers and drove in six runs, sparking a 20-hit assault that enabled Baltimore to coast to an 18-2 triumph over Chicago.

Cubs 10, Pirates 5

In the National League, Chicago outslugged Pittsburgh, 10-5.

Braves 10, Cardinals 6

Atlanta rallied for nine runs in the last two innings and defeated St. Louis, 10-6.

Padres 10, Expos 0

Pat Dobson's three-hit pitching and homers by Ollie Brown and Al Ferrara led San Diego to a 10-0 triumph over Montreal.

Dodgers 6, Phillies 1

Andy Kosco's two-run homer helped Los Angeles to a 6-1 victory that ended Philadelphia's six-game winning streak.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	13	5	.765	—
Pittsburgh	11	8	.579	2 1/2
St. Louis	9	7	.563	3
Philadelphia	10	9	.526	3 1/2
New York	10	9	.526	3 1/2
Montreal	5	13	.278	8
Western Division				
Cincinnati	16	6	.727	—
Los Angeles	10	10	.500	5
Atlanta	10	11	.476	5 1/2
San Francisco	10	12	.455	6
Houston	7	14	.333	8 1/2
San Diego	7	14	.333	8 1/2

Wednesday's Results

Cincinnati 10, Houston 3
San Francisco 8, New York 4.
Atlanta 10, St. Louis 6.
Chicago 10, Pittsburgh 5.
San Diego 10, Montreal 0.
Los Angeles 6, Philadelphia 1.

Thursday's Results

New York 4, San Francisco 1.
Atlanta 9, Chicago 2.
Los Angeles 2, Montreal 1.
(Only games scheduled.)

Friday's Games
(Not Included in Standings)

Houston at St. Louis, night.
Chicago at Atlanta, night.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, night.
Montreal at Los Angeles, night.
New York at San Diego, night.
Philadelphia at San Francisco, night.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	13	6	.684	—
Detroit	12	6	.667	1/2
Boston	11	8	.579	2
Washington	11	8	.579	2
New York	9	12	.429	5
Cleveland	7	11	.389	5 1/2
Western Division				
Minnesota	12	6	.667	—
California	13	7	.650	—
Oakland	8	12	.400	5
Chicago	7	12	.368	5 1/2
Kansas City	7	12	.368	5 1/2
Milwaukee	5	15	.250	8

Wednesday's Results

Minnesota 1, Cleveland 0.
California 5, New York 2.
Boston 5, Oakland 3.
Washington 4, Milwaukee 0.
Detroit 8, Kansas City 2.
Baltimore 18, Chicago 2.

Thursday's Results

Minnesota 4, Cleveland 1.
Boston 8, Oakland 7.
Chicago 6, Baltimore 3.
Washington 12, Milwaukee 2.
Kansas City 3, Detroit 2.
New York 1, California 0.

Friday's Games
(Not Included in Standings)

Cleveland at Kansas City, night.
Detroit at Chicago, night.
Minnesota at Baltimore, night.
Oakland at Washington, night.
Milwaukee at New York, night.
California at Boston, night.

Monaco Official Says Race Is On

MONTE CARLO, May 1 (Reuters).—The Monaco Grand Prix will go on as planned on May 10 despite drivers' protest over qualifying conditions for the world championship event, a race official said here Wednesday.

Claude Pin, assistant race *steward for the Grand Prix,* said the racing teams and factories had accepted the conditions in an agreement signed *in Geneva.*

Under the agreement, the starting grid will be limited to 16 drivers. The top ten will be guaranteed a place on the starting grid and the other 16 entrants will fight for the last six places in a qualifying race *on May 9.*

The Scoreboard

ROLLER HOCKEY.—At San Juan, Argentina, Spain defeated Portugal, 3-2, and assured itself of victory in the world roller hockey championships here. The Spanish team will have won the title for the sixth time since the tournament began in 1936. One more day of competition remains. Spain, the only undefeated team in the tournament, had to overcome a first period lead of 1-0 held by the Portuguese. In other games, France defeated Holland, 6-5, Germany downed the United States, 6-4, Italy beat Chile, 3-2, and Brazil easily defeated Japan, 13-1.

SOCCER.—At Rio de Janeiro, Brazil defeated Austria, 1-0, in an international exhibition soccer match at the Maracana Stadium here.

TENNIS.—At Lisbon, Monaco won the opening match against Portugal in their first-round Davis Cup tennis play when Patrick Landau defeated Alfredo Vaz Pinto, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3 in the first singles match.

Art Buchwald

Middle Men

WASHINGTON.—My friend Brightfelder is having an identity crisis. He said that no matter where he stood on the major issues in the United States today, he found himself in trouble.

"The fact that I'm against the bombing of New York buildings, the student takeovers of offices and intimidation by militant know-nothings makes me a Fascist pig."

Buchwald

"Well, there's nothing wrong with that," I said. "Except that I think Spiro Agnew is full of hot air."

"But that makes you an effete snob and a pseudo-intellectual," I said.

"Exactly. I think Judge Julius Hoffman of Chicago is one of the great disasters of our judicial system."

"That makes you an ultra-left-wing revolutionary."

* * *

"At the same time, I think the Chicago seven are a bunch of clowns who belong on the comic pages of the newspapers."

"Which makes you an apologist for the stinking bourgeois establishment."

"To my mind, Attorney General Mitchell would do anything to violate my constitutional rights in the name of law and order, and this makes me a limousine liberal."

"They're the worst kind."

"At the same time, I think we should beef up our police forces."

"Join the silent majority."

"I believe Nixon's Southern strategy is tearing this country apart."

"This makes you a typical, Northern, bleeding-heart hypocrite."

"At the same time the blacks call me a honky racist for not giving them my church."

"You seem to be all things to all men."

"I keep saying we should get out of Vietnam as fast as possible, and they call me a yellow neo-isolationist. But because I'm not willing to pull the troops out today, my left-wing pals say I'm a prize dupe of the military-industrial complex."

"How do you feel about the economy?"

"I'm against a recession, which makes me a reckless socialist free spender."

"What about inflation?"

"I'm against that too, for which I've been called a Nazi conservative who doesn't give a damn about unemployment."

"Any thoughts on the ABM?"

"It's a disaster and as phony as anything the Defense Department has come up with."

* * *

"But that means you're giving aid and comfort to the Commies."

"I'm the original pinko dove. And because I think the draft is safer for the country than a professional army, my kid's friends refer to me as the 'war criminal'."

"You have to have a strong hide to take all this name calling."

"The tragedy of all this is that the radical right knows exactly where it stands, and the radical left is completely secure in the knowledge it's right. But the Fascist pig, pseudo-intellectual effete snob of the radical middle is being torn apart."

"You can say that again," I said.

"Any country where a citizen has to choose between Judge Julius Hoffman and Yippie Abbie Hoffman is really in trouble."

Czech TV Film Wins Swiss 'Golden Rose'

MONTREUX, Switzerland, May 1 (UPI).—A Czech film depicting the hilarious escapades of six prisoners who escape from jail won first prize yesterday at the Montreux Golden Rose television film festival.

The film, a silent parody, also won the City of Montreux Prize, for comedy and the press jury prize.

Taking the second place Silver Rose award was the Columbia Broadcasting System's "Annie, The Women in the Life of a Man" in which actress Anne Bancroft plays different women's roles.

The third place Bronze Rose was won by Norwegian television with a film entitled "Bedside Story."

By Irving Marder

PARIS.—A small boy in a nightshirt sits up abruptly in bed. His mother, also in nightclothes, tells him that something *AWFUL* is happening. His father comes into the bedroom and, when mother reports that the house is shaking, advises everybody to keep calm. Father then looks out the window and discovers *that the house is rising. The small boy,* rushing out to the porch, confirms this: they are floating over the town rooftops. We then see, in a shift of perspective, a gigantic turkey in the act of swallowing the house, from which a small figure falls. The boy, tumbling through the air, lands in a lake of cranberry sauce. He paddles to the shore, which is forested with celery trees, and clambers out. Standing amid the towering white stalks, he decides he's lost, and begins to cry. Whereupon he wakes, to find himself standing up in bed, with his grandfather trying to comfort him. The date of this *unnerving episode, not without significance,* is Nov. 26, 1905.

The small boy was Nemo, the central figure in a New York Herald comic strip called "Little Nemo in Slumberland." His creator, a man named Winsor McCay, who was born just under 100 years ago *in Spring* Lake, Mich., is belatedly being recognized as an important American artist, a cartoonist of extraordinary brilliance. A selection of his work, which until a few years ago had been *crumbling* to brown dust in old newspaper files, has recently been published in France by Editions Paul Horay, and simultaneously in other countries. And not long ago an exhibition of his drawings was given at New York's Metropolitan Museum.

Golden Age

Little Nemo belongs to the Golden Age of the comic strip, when standards of inventiveness and design were high, but *even in that context it stands alone.* As you leaf through the book, which reproduces the old Sunday supplement pages in color and in black-and-white, it seems clear that Winsor McCay had more imaginative power and drew better than anyone else in the business—then, before, or since.

The format was disarmingly simple: Little Nemo, every night, had a peculiar dream, during which he was transported to Slumberland. This peculiarity, one *night, began with the bed itself,* the bottom of which sank through the floor. He found himself talking to a harlequin sprite, who offered to lead him to a palace where a *princess was waiting to* see him. Their path led through a field of enormous mushrooms. Nemo was warned not to touch them because they were very fragile. But he did, of course, and the caps began to break off and fall on him from a height of 50 feet or so. He started to run, ended up in a maze of crumbling mushroom stalks, lost his footing and fell through space. Then he woke up, to find himself sitting on the side of his bed as his father advised him not to eat cake at bedtime.

Funky? No doubt. But the drawing is ravishing and done with absolute control. *The draftsmanship has a quality that elevates* the work from the level of a superior comic strip to something else.

The next night Nemo has more trouble with the bed. It begins to float and he ends up in the depths of the Sargasso Sea, confronted by an odd but amiable-looking marine monster. Another night the bed's legs begin to grow and, within the space of seven panels and by a progression that seems entirely convincing, the bed, with Nemo and a visiting friend aboard, walks out the front door and down the sleeping street.

The legs continue to grow and, somewhere *around Wall Street and Lower* Broadway, the bed takes off, drifting above the spire of Trinity Church. There, of course, Nemo and his friend tumble out, and Nemo finds himself on the bedroom floor.

One of McCay's most distinctive qualities was his mastery of perspective and scale. One Sept. 15, 1907, for example, Nemo and a cannibal friend of his own age were being chased by a bright-red giant carrying an uprooted tree as a bludgeon. The boys run into a Lilliputian landscape, in which *they* are suddenly giants and the farm buildings, *the farmer, and his horse-and-wagon are* toy-sized. The boys run faster and in the next panel they are running in the air. Beneath them is the city, its streets and houses drawn as meticulously as an *architect's sketch. The trick of dual* perspective is brought off impeccably.

One of the many surprising aspects of the art of Winsor McCay is that he was apparently a true primitive. Judging from the introduction to the French edition of his work, his only training was *what he got in* Ypsilanti, Mich. (pop. 10,000) from one "Professor Goodeson." There is no indication of whether he had ever seen the work of, or even heard of, say, Beardsley (who was almost an exact contemporary) or Wilhelm Busch (whose Max and Moritz were German forebears of the Katzenjammer Kids) or Beerbohm.

October, 1904

McCay served an apprenticeship on the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune as a reporter-illustrator and then moved to the *Cincinnati Enquirer, where he drew a* comic strip called "Tales of the Jungle Imps." Little Nemo made his debut Oct. 1, 1904, in the New York Herald (parent of the International Herald Tribune). It ran in the Herald until July 23, 1911, and reappeared in 1924, continuing until 1927. In the interim, McCay had a spell of employment with Hearst. Under the Hearst banner Nemo and his friends appeared in the New York American and the Los Angeles Examiner, with Slumberland thinly disguised as "The Land of Wonderful Dreams."

". . . *I never 'decided' to be a cartoonist,*" McCay said in a letter to a friend, the cartoonist Clare Briggs. "I drew simply for my own pleasure. I drew on fences, on the blackboard in school, on old scraps of paper, on barns . . . I was never happier than when I was drawing Little Nemo." He died at 63, in 1934.

Watching two expatriate desperadoes of the TV generation, aged 9 and 4, totally absorbed the other day in reading the Little Nemo book, with its marvelous beasts, gee-whiz adventures, and background glimpses of an earlier, gentler America, one remembered with gratitude *the boy in Spring Lake, Mich., drawing* blissfully on barns and fences.

PEOPLE: The Taxi-Driver And the Street-Sweeper

Hard-hearted indeed is the man who has never spared a moment of compassion for the *humble street-sweeper,* though who among us has ever taken the time to exchange as much as a cheery "Hello"? Well, Robert Bresson, for one, the Paris taxi-driver who was the French TV's felicitous choice Thursday night as "The Story-Teller." Bresson, an amiable, articulate man, was describing with great gusto the routine frustrations of the typical hackie—the tiny tippers, the "step-on-it" types, the fussy little old ladies, the grumpy gendarmes—as well as the sights, sounds and characters of the city he loves. "You pass a lot of street-sweepers," he was saying. "You get to know them by sight, maybe nod to them or smile, and you get to thinking. There was one fellow in particular I kept seeing and finally I couldn't help myself. I pulled alongside him and I said: 'Hey, listen, what kind of a life is this, sweeping streets, pushing *around other people's garbage.* What kind of a life do you call this?' He looked at me for a minute, then he smiled: 'Mister,' he said, 'the *broom* never talks back.'"

* * *

MARRIED: Actor Richard Todd, 50, and model Virginia Maller, in London.

* * *

For the first time in history, a single family has limped off with bottom honors in the Harvard Crimson's annual awards for the year's worst cinematic efforts. The Crimson this week named Peter Fonda as worst actor "for making Easy Rider what it is, while sister Jane garnered the Nathalie Wood Award as *worst actress* for 'Spirits of the Dead' and for marrying Roger Vadim." This year's ten worst movies were listed as "Easy Rider," "Medium Cool," "Putney Swope," "Topaz," "Bob & Carol & Ted & Alice," "The Maltese Bippy," "True Grit,", "John and Mary," "Hello Dolly!" and "Last Summer." Among other awards: *worst supporting actress,* Mia Farrow; worst supporting actor, Dennis Hopper; Okay-Doc-Break-The-Arm-Again award for the most flagrant case of miscasting to Omar Sharif "for his west-of-center title role in 'Che'"; Arrested Development.

AP.

Robin Lee Graham, 21, returns home to Long Beach, Calif., to become the youngest person ever to sail around the world alone. During his four-year nine-month trip, Robin changed boats once, acquired four cats, took a bride during a stop in Fiji and learned that "I don't like being by myself."

Oblation, always given to Jerry Lewis, to Jerry Lewis, and Dr. Christian Barnard Award to Rowan and Martin's "The Maltese Bippy" for the worst job of cutting.

* * *

In a decision hailed as a "legal breakthrough" establishing the principle of "psychic damages," a San Francisco jury Thursday awarded Gloria Sykes $50,000 to compensate for the aftermath of a cable-car accident which left her with an "insatiable desire for sex." The month-long trial brought out of the plaintiff's "100 or so lovers and a bevy of psychiatrists to the witness stand, and included testimony that, owing to the nature of her injury, Miss Sykes, 29, had lost her job as a dancing instructor. Miss Sykes now trains secretaries.

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FRANKFURT/MAIN
Liebigstrasse 27c. Tel.: 721801-725984.
Telex: 4-13425.

European Subsidiary of Mackle Bros. Division. The Deltona Corporation—Developers and Builders of Florida's only *completely pre-planned fully controlled* communities of Deltona, Marco Island and Spring Hill.

PRESIDENT OF EUROPEAN GROUP HEAD OFFICE IN PARIS (ETOILE) seeks
FRENCH-ENGLISH
top-flight executive secretary personal assistant (age: 28-35). French mother-tongue, excellent English (with shorthand) and previous experience in similar position essential. As virtually no routine, successful candidate must be able to act on own initiative. Friendly disposition and good presentation are likewise necessary qualifications for this post.

Pleasant surroundings, salary reflecting the high standard demanded, and other advantages are offered.
Replies with c.v. (in English) to:
Box 154, Herald, Paris.

GENERAL MANAGER
We are America's leading manufacturer of gas-fired swimming pool heaters—and commercial water heating equipment—with considerable sales in Europe. We seek a General Manager to assume full responsibility for management of our European operations, including establishment of assembly/production facilities in Belgium, and marketing program in Europe. Tremendous opportunity. Write: *providing* full information to:
Box 7,087, Herald, Paris.

MUTUAL FUND SALES PRO
for European sales of an SEC registered GROWTH FUND with established features and a new OPT SHORES *FUND* with unique *INVESTOR* options.
PRODUCERS will earn a higher commission rate than is customary and qualify for a generous Stock Option plan in a U.S. financial services publicly-traded firm.
Tell us why we should work with each other?
Reply to: Box 7,084, Herald, Paris.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Paris, preferably English mother tongue, bilingual skills English-French, to assist *American responsible in France for business* of major international insurance brokerage firm. Applications close May 15 for job beginning June 15. Please reply by sending C.V. to attention of Mr. FILLON, 12 Rue de la Ville L'Evêque, Paris-8e.

INTERNATIONAL FIRM REQUIRES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Bilingual, French and English shorthand minimum, experience 5 years. Write only, with curriculum vitae, and salary requested.
Mme. AGATT, 31 Avenue George V, Paris-8e.

HELP WANTED

INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE CONCERN wishes to employ several young men, with engineering background, for European assignments in Industrial Engineering. Basic training will be given in European *plants for 8 to 12 months.* Advanced training in U.S.A. for 3 to 6 months. Candidate must be willing to travel throughout Central Europe and must speak English as well as mother tongue of German, French, Italian or Spanish. Multilingual *candidates* preferred. Send resumé to: Box 7,085, Herald Tribune, Paris.

TOPNOTCH WRITER male, 30 or under, married, 10r stimulating non-technical, non-fiction creative writing in Spanish seaside branch of U.S. Publishing house. No Foreign languages necessary. Requirements: (1) U.S. nationality, (2) terse, witty style, (3) personal amiability to blend into happy professional and personal milieu, (4) penchant for pleasant rural living. Start mid-June. Please submit non-returnable resumé. All applications confidential. Write: Box 7,071, Herald, Paris.

3 YOUNG LADIES, 3 YOUNG MEN, ambitious, pleasant personality to represent leading fashion sport publications throughout Europe. High salary+commission. No experience required. If free to travel immediately, apply: Miss KITSCHERA, Hôtel Forum, 83 Rue François-Ier, Paris-8e, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4 to 7 p.m. No phone calls.

PETROLEUM ENGINEERING FIRM seeks technician experienced in combustion or industrial burners or ex-Navy, for job based in Paris with frequent visits at clients or on sites. ATBOIL Fraboise, 23 rue de Lille, Maisons-Alfort (941). 207-43-37.

EUROPEAN HEADQUARTERS of old established rapidly expanding Brussels based American international marketing firm seeks stenographic secretary with command English, German and knowledge French. Must take English shorthand. Excellent future opportunity for person demonstrating capabilities and initiative required. Send complete C.V. with photo to: Box 7,089, Herald, Paris.

SHORTHAND - TYPIST, BILINGUAL *French-English,* knowledge accounting. Good salary. Apply in person: Monday, May 4, 10 a.m.-noon or 2-5:30 p.m., Herald Tribune, 21 rue de Berri (room 206), Paris.

EUROPEAN REAL ESTATE REPS, needed to handle U.S. land sales. Write: Box 7,093, Herald, Paris.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLISH BUTLER AND WIFE
experienced cook/housekeeper, seek post immediately U.S.A. Green card work visa. Contact: Mrs. WITT, Search Advertising Ltd., 25 Kings Road. Tel.: London 730 8122. Cables: Searchagy.

AMERICAN COLLEGE GIRL, 18, desires work in Europe, June through August. *Speaks French. Studied in Paris last* summer. Will accept domestic or other. Have references for both. Mont Anubro, 86 Porter Place, Montclair, New Jersey 07042, U.S.A.

ENGLISH MOTHER'S help with U.S. visa seeks new U.S. opening. Michigan preferable. Search Advertising, 25 Kings Road, S.W.3. Tel.: London 730 8122. Cables: Searchagy.

MRS. FINCH desperately seeks cook/housekeeper post U.S.A. before May 12 when work visa expires. Any offers to: Search Advertising, 25 King Road. Tel.: London 730 8122. Cables: Searchagy.

SENEGALAIS, 30 ans, cherche place dans famille comme cuisinier-chauffeur-maître d'hôtel. Bonnes références. Ingé. Diallo Amadou, 1 ave. Camoen, Paris.

AU-PAIR summer job, Paris. American student, 20, fully experienced. Write: Box 7,076, Herald, Paris.

AMERICAN GIRL, 21, seeks position as governess. Willing to travel, driver's license. Likes children. Available June 1st. Nr. 15, Pension Neuer Markt, Vienna 1, Austria.

AMERICAN BABY SITTER AVAILAB